

THE INLAND PRINTER

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THE PRINTING-PRESS.

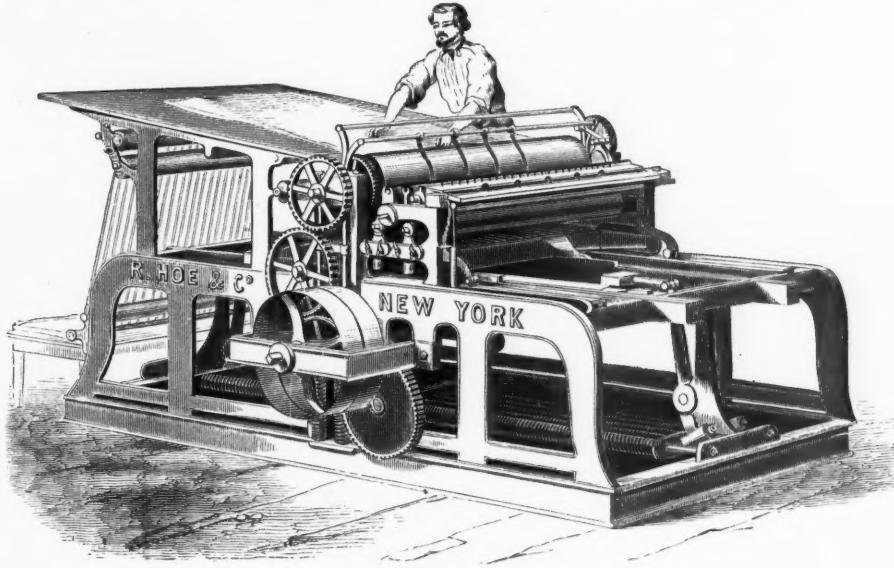
(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

GRANT, the hero now laid to rest and mourned by the world, was a man of strong convictions. One of his chief characteristics was dogged pertinacity. Having conceived an idea and his mind once fixed, he "fought on that line if it took all summer." Such a man is bound to conquer, and if "peace hath her victories no less re-

possible, the change, if any were to occur, would of course be toward the Adams press. It was an American production, and capable of excellent work of such a class as it was suitable for; but that it was ever used for newspaper work can be accounted for only on the grounds that cylinders were as yet incomplete and unsatisfactory, and printers had not sufficient experience with them to produce good work, and the further fact of the fear of injury to type and consequent prejudice existing.

To print a folio newspaper on such a press it was neces-

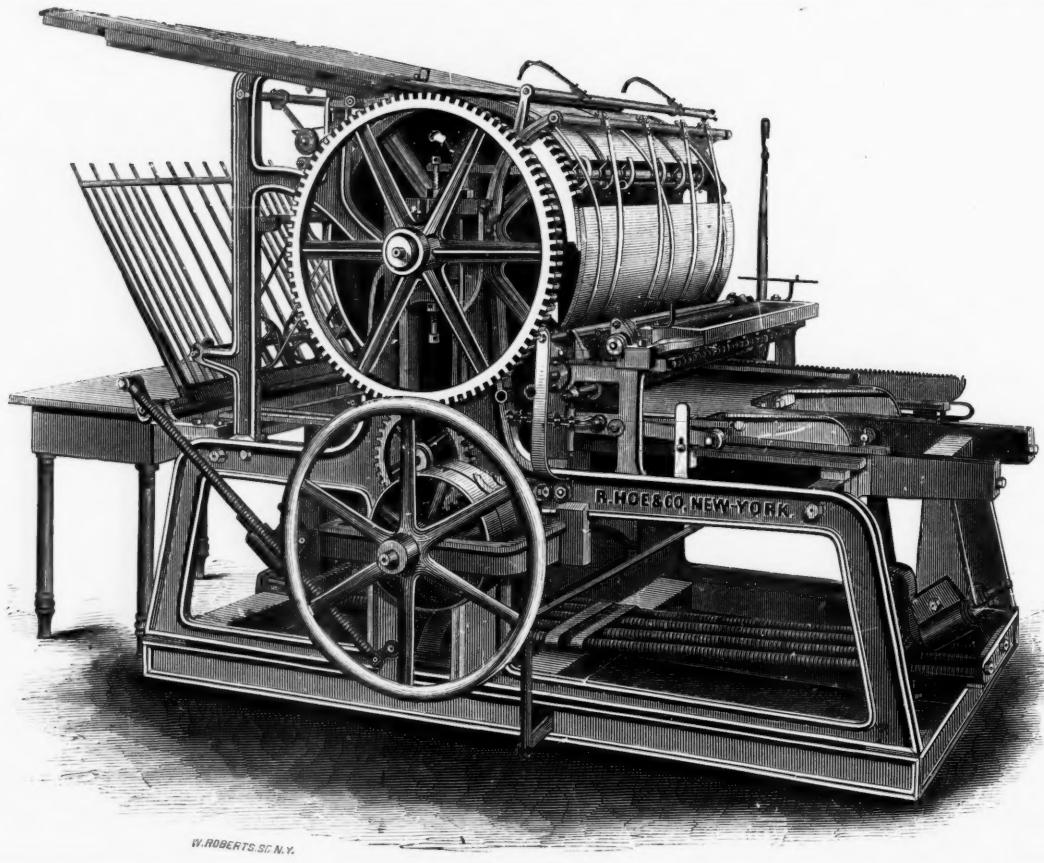


HOE THREE-REVOLUTION.

nowned than war," in the same category we may place the name of Hoe. One, by his iron will and genius, broke down every obstacle and triumphed over every opposing force. The other, possessed with the same determination and conscious that his ideas were correct, while the printers of America were prejudiced in favor of the bed and platen press and against the cylinder, he alone opposed them, and after a life-long struggle his efforts were crowned with success.

To those accustomed to a flat impression such as the hand press gives, and unwilling to admit any other as

sary to cut the head rules to admit strings to pass down beside every alternate column-rule to sustain the sheet, and often a wire was strung across the first page under the head to which the strings were fastened. A quarto was printed by running one string next the two column-rules on the pages at the back of the form, while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge. It was essential to have paper in proper condition; if too wet it tore and adhered to the form or tympan, clogging the rollers; if too dry it wrinkled or blurred and was difficult to deliver from the frisket to the fly. Notwithstanding all



W. ROBERTS, SC. N.Y.

HOE DRUM CYLINDER.

the trouble occasioned, this press was, and still continues, quite a favorite among the printers of the East.

The cylinder gradually but surely gained the ascendancy, and although noisy, owing to the crude spring motion used at first, this was soon improved by rubber buffers, and the injury to type was lessened by adjustable bearers. The front guides were placed above the feed-board and rested against the point of the tongues opening outward, while a weighted lever brought them back to place. This was soon changed to the present style, where, instead of a vertical guide, they are in line with the feed-board. Aside from these minor details the workmanship was superb, as evidenced by the press mentioned in the last number half a century in use, besides old "Peggy," of Detroit, which "Em Quad" would say had grown grey in the office of the *Free Press*.

Numberless instances could be cited to show how skeptical printers were in adopting the cylinder, but Mark Twain's experience in attempting to introduce his life raft answers the purpose: "The inflated rubber bag is a most effectual means of saving life, but many people would prefer to drown rather than be rescued by any new fangled idea." Under such conditions, and in the face of such odds, was this press received. That the cylindrical principle was correct, none were willing to admit, nor will many of the leading book printers of the East concede that fact today.

The advent of the cylinder press was most opportune.

Railroads and the telegraph were unknown, newspapers were limited in circulation to their own locality, and it was rarely that more than two thousand copies were printed, for which service the drum cylinder answered fully.

To overcome the momentum of the bed with the weight of a solid newspaper form added, required, at a speed of fifteen hundred per hour, a spring pressure of fully a ton. The size and weight of the drum caused it to act as a fly-wheel or storehouse of power, and while it was moving in a continuous circle and the bed coming to a stop at either center, caused so much tremor as to shake the strongest building, and thus presses were placed in basements to secure solid and firm foundations and prevent accidents.

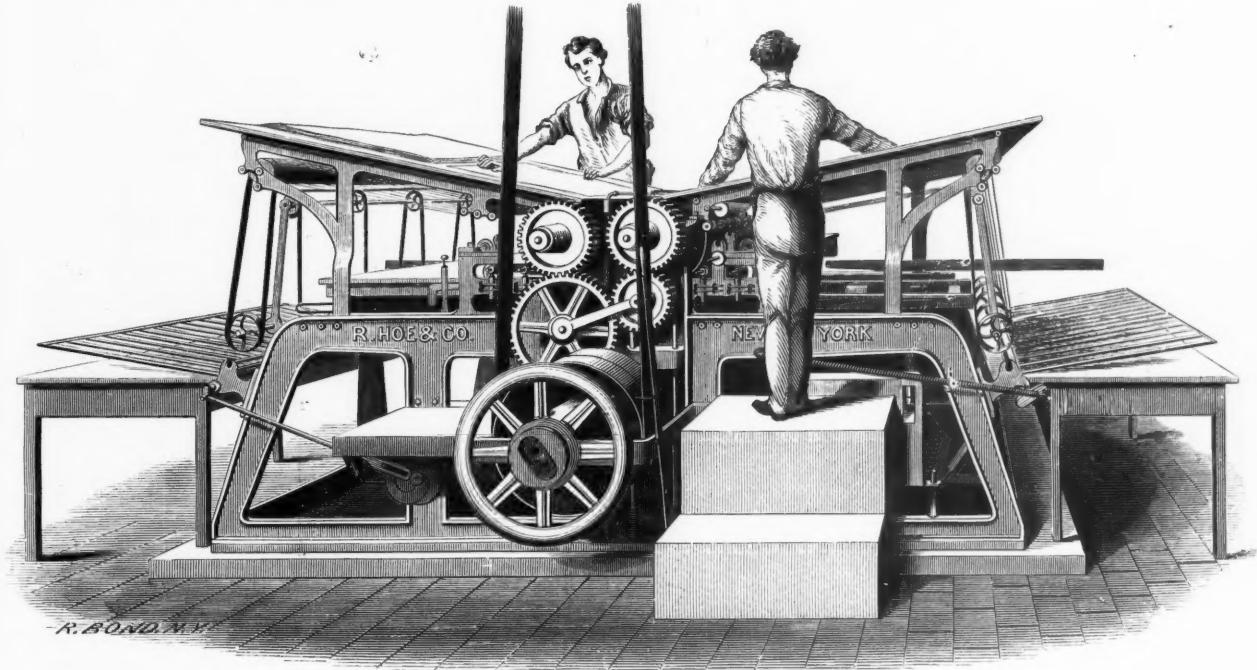
At this time the shifting tympan being in use on bed and platen presses to prevent offset, the Hoe drum was provided with a similar device to meet the requirements of printers. By this arrangement the tympan could be slipped, after printing, an eighth of an inch or a yard as desired. As we look back this becomes all the more surprising in the light that the oiled surface was even then in use on the hand press.

It was thought necessary to close the nippers at a much greater speed than that at which the surface of the cylinder moved, and hence the nipper motion was driven by a large gear wheel actuated by a cam plate attached to the cylinder boxes. This was supposed to prevent the sheet

slipping at the instant the guides raised, but in reality no greater obstacle to the attainment of perfect register could be devised, for while the bed and cylinder moved closely in unison, the lost motion of the various parts of the nipper bar rendered register extremely difficult, if not impossible. So much so, indeed, was this the fact, that expert pressmen have been known to remove the feed-board and discard the guides and resort to first principles by imitating Koenig in laying sheets to points directly on the cylinder.

The decade 1830-40 witnessed a notable advance in journalism, but the press kept pace with the increased demand. Pony expresses were run from Washington to New York; news yachts sailed outside Sandy Hook to intercept incoming vessels and obtain late foreign intelligence, the result of such enterprise becoming visible in increased circulation, which imperatively demanded faster presses.

made with the flat bed. The *Herald*, *Tribune*, and all the leading papers were forced to adopt it, and it is still in use by papers of limited circulation. It was an excellent machine, and its action was balanced throughout, for the same power was required to move the bed in either direction. To print different sized forms on this press it was necessary to shift the cylinders. Imbedded in the shaft was a fixed key, or feather, and three key seats were cut in the gear wheel, all accurately fitted. By withdrawing the wheel, and replacing it at one or other seat, the cylinders could be moved a fractional part of a tooth, to give any margin required. The fountain and rollers for either cylinder were placed under the opposite feed-board. The universal joint was sometimes placed inside the driving pulley, as shown in the accompanying cut, thus lengthening the shaft but lessening its angle and bringing it nearer to the horizontal line. Holes were drilled in the periphery of the fly-



HOE DOUBLE CYLINDER.

England had able mechanics, America fortunately had Hoe, and what assistance journalism required they supplied. The three revolution press took the place of the drum, and with the smaller cylinder and improved spring motion doubled the product. The machine, as will be seen by the cut, was compact and solid, with comparatively slight jar, and capable of very high speed, two thousand an hour being a very fair average. This was followed by the double cylinder, the first patent for which was issued to Sereno Newton, a member of the Hoe firm, who was regarded as one of the best mechanics of his day.

This press, up to 1846, was the fastest and best press known to American printers for newspaper work. The many improvements, from time to time added to it, so increased its efficiency, that further advance could not be

wheel in which steel crowbars were inserted, and the strength of two men was exerted to put the press on the center, so great was the spring power. Many presses were constructed in which the universal joint was dispensed with. A driving-shaft was placed parallel to the frame on which two miter wheels were keyed, one of which operated the cylinders, while the other moved the bed by means of a solid tumbling-shaft, similar to that subsequently used by Taylor. A convex steel plate was placed between the cylinder and rollers, over which passed the cylinder tapes, which drove the sheets out under the feed-board, where they were evened up by boys. Hoe purchased the Adams patent, and then attached the fly.

As the tapes on self-delivering presses passed directly over the fountains, it was a difficult matter to charge the fountains with ink; some pressmen used a long nosed

feeder like a sprinkling can, but with the greatest care the tapes often became smeared.

An accident happening to one cylinder, the boxes were jacked up readily, and the work was continued with the other.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

XII.

THE great book on which the early printers and engravers exercised the greatest skill and care was the Bible, a great many editions of which were published; but the most important respecting the history of wood engraving is the one known as the "Cologne Bible," which appeared prior to 1475. Its one hundred and nine designs, after the early block books, were probably the earliest series of engraved Scripture illustrations, and were widely copied at this period, and for years following. They exhibit an extended sphere of thought and active intelligence. The designers of these illustrations displayed more originality, and relied less on tradition than the artists who executed the cuts for the "Biblia Pauperium," which was illustrated in a traditional and conventional manner, while the illustrations in the "Cologne Bible" defined Scriptural scenes anew, and these conceptions became conventional, and reappeared for generations in other illustrated Bibles in all parts of Europe; not for want of ability among the artists, but more particularly because the printers preserved and exchanged their old engraved blocks, so that the same cuts were printed at different times in widely distant cities. Again, it was less expensive for them to employ inferior workmen to copy or reproduce the old cuts, with slight variations, than to employ artists with original inventive power to design new conceptions or translations. Thus the "Nuremberg Bible" of 1482 is illustrated with the same blocks or cuts as the "Cologne Bible," and the cuts in the "Strasburg Bible" of 1485, are poor copies or reproductions of the same designs. From the engraved border which surrounds the cut on the first page of the "Cologne Bible" it is evident that wood engraving was already looked upon not only as a means of illustrating the subject of the text, but also as a means of ornamentation, allegorical, imaginary and literal. These cuts display an advanced step in intellectual conception and original and comprehensive designing. Much greater vivacity and feeling is displayed in their treatment than had been shown in the "Poor Preacher's Bible." The engraving in the "Cologne Bible" tells its own story, and although much of it is gross and heavy in execution, it far surpasses in point of excellence other German engravings of the same period. Much of the crudeness, however, was obliterated by the coloring that was laid on by hand. It was a rule for all cuts in Germany, of this period, to be colored by hand, and only by oversight did any prints from cuts appear without coloring. The idea of shading, so as to make a finished picture with black ink alone, was of a more recent date.

In 1477 the first illustrated German Bible was printed by Sorg; he also printed, in 1480, another edition of the same work, containing the same cuts, with the addition of ornamental letters.

In 1483 he printed an account of the Council of Constance, held in 1431, with over one thousand illustrations engraved on wood, representing the principal figures and arms of the persons who attended the council, both lay and spiritual.

The practice of illustrating books with wood cuts became in a few years very general throughout Germany. In 1473 John Zainer printed, at Ulm, an edition of Boccaccio's work, "De Mulieribus Claris," embellished with wood cuts. In 1474 the first edition of "Fasciculus Temporum," containing wood cuts, was printed by Arnold Ther-Hoeren, at Cologne. Another edition of the same work, with wood cuts, was printed in 1476, at Louvain, by John Veldener, and still another printed at Utrecht, in 1480, by Veldener. The first page has a border of foliage and flowers cut on wood, and still another page, about the middle of the work, is similarly ornamented. These are the earliest known instances of the introduction of ornamental borders printed from wood cuts.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century ornamental borders surrounding title pages were of frequent occurrence.

A German translation of the "Speculum" with wood cuts in folio size was printed in 1476, at Basle, and Jackson says the first book printed in French with wood cuts was an edition of the "Speculum," at Lyons, in 1478, and the second was a translation of the book called "Belial," at the same place, in 1482. The first book printed in the English language with wood cuts was the second edition of Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse," a small folio, without date or place of publication, but generally supposed to have been printed about 1476. The first edition of the same work, but without cuts, was printed in 1474.

The first book printed in the English language, however, was not illustrated. It was Caxton's translation of "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," and appeared at Cologne in 1471 or 1472.

In Caxton's "Chesse" there are twenty-four impressions in the volume, but only sixteen subjects, the other eight being repetitions. The following, Fig. 20, is a reduced copy of the knight, or cut No. 7 of the volume, and his character is thus described:



FIG. 20.

"The knyght ought to be maad al armed upon an hors in suche wise that he have an helme on his heed and a spere in his right hond, and coverid with his shelds,

a swerde and a mace on his left syde, clad with an halberke and plates tofore his breste, legge harnoys on his legges, spores on his heelis, on hys handes hys gaunlettes, hys hors wel broken and taught and apte to bataylle and coveryd with hys armes. When the knyghtes been maad they ben bayned or bathed. That is the signe that they sholde lede a newe lyf and newe maners. Also they wake alle the nyght in prayers and orisons unto god that he wil geve hem grace that they may gete that thyng that they may not gete by nature. The kyng or prynce gyrdeth abouthe them a swerde in signe that they shold abyde and kepen hym of whom they taken their dispences and dignyte."

The next book containing wood cuts, printed by Caxton, is the "Mirroure of the World, or thymage of the same," as he entitled it. It is a thin folio of one hundred leaves. In the prologue Caxton informs the reader that it "conteyneth in all LXVII chapitres and XXVII figures, without which it may not lightly be understande." On the last page he says of his translation: "Whiche book I begun first to traslate the second day of Janyuer the yere of our lord M.CCCC.LXXX. And fynysshed the VIII day of Marche the same yere and the XXI yere of the reign of the most crysten kynge, Kynge Edward the fourthe."

Of the many illustrated Bibles printed in the latter part of the fifteenth century the one attributed to Gunther Zainer, and published at Augsburg, about 1475, has a peculiar interest. All of its seventy-three wood cuts but two are combined with large initial letters, occupying the full width of a column framed in, forming a sort of background. These are original in style, and are the oldest of this style of initials. They are full of spirit and comprehensive conception, and rank at the head of the work of the early Augsburg wood engravers. It is altogether probable that these identical initials were the cause of the Augsburg guilds' complaints against Zainer in 1477. Following these letters, the German printers paid particular attention to ornamental capitals and initial letters, which reached their most perfect examples in Holbein's alphabets, and in the Italian mode, which were executed in intaglio.

Next to the Bibles, the most interest in the early history of wood engraving may be found in the early histories and chronicles, which are records of legendary and real events intermingled with such imaginary conceptions as the authors would consider interesting or startling. They usually commence with the creation, and illustrate either sacred, early legendary or secular history, miracles, martyrdoms, sieges, tales of wonder and superstition, omens, anecdotes of the great princes, etc. Each of them laid particular stress on what glorifies the saints or does honor to the patriotism of their own particular country. They are generally filled with wood-cut illustrations. Thus the "Chronicle of Saxony," published in 1492 at Mayence, contains representations of the fall of the angels, the ark of Noah, Romulus founding Rome, the arrival of the Franks and Saxons, the deeds of Charlemagne, etc. The "Chronicle of Cologne," published in 1492, is similarly illustrated with views of the great

cathedral, representations of the Three Kings, the refusal of the five Rhine cities to pay impost, and scenes of similar nature.

The most important, however, of these chronicles respecting wood engraving, is the "Chronicle of Nuremberg," published in 1493 in that city. It contains over two thousand cuts, which are attributed to William Pleydenwurff and Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. The cuts are of a general rude and grotesque nature, and of antiquarian, rather than artistic interest. Several of the cuts are often repeated; thus, one cut of a portrait serving the purpose of illustrating a number of different prophets; a house on a hill representing as well a city in different localities. This practice is common in many of the earlier books. As an instance, in the "History of the Kings of Hungary," a battle piece answers to illustrate any conflict, a man on a throne for any king, etc. These illustrations were after the style of the Chinese, typical rather than individual. This same practice has followed with the cycles of time to the present day, and is very extensively practiced in the cheap and indiscriminate publications that flood our country.

Some of the designs, however, show an evident and careful truthfulness, as in the view of Nuremberg and some of the portraits, many of the larger cuts display real artistic conception, but none are as good as those in the "Schatzbehalter," also attributed to Wohlgemuth, and published in the same city in 1491.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

VI.

"A PENNY PUT BY FOR A RAINY DAY."

MAKING provision for the future is not a common trait of the ordinary printer's character. He is usually a happy-go-lucky sort of fellow, whose only care is to provide for his present needs (and for those of his family, if he has one), and let the future take care of itself. The possibility of want and misfortune does not occur to him; so when they come, as they almost surely will, they find him unprepared to battle with them because of his neglect in more prosperous times.

A large proportion of this unthriftiness is no doubt due to the migratory habits of many of our fellow-workers; but some of the permanent residents in large cities, holding regular situations, appear to be deficient in forethought also. Old age, incapacity for work, sickness, family troubles, are some of the causes which necessitate thrift, and the wise will lay by a certain portion of their income to meet the inroads of these enemies to human happiness in the closing scenes of life. It is of no use depending on friends for assistance; in some cases they are gone before the necessity for showing their friendship arises, in others they prove themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, or they may be in straitened circumstances themselves, and though willing to help are unable to do so.

It is in the power of very few to make provision for future contingencies entirely by their own savings, for the amount that can be spared from a workingman's earnings

will not aggregate, even in a number of years, a very large amount. Coöperation, or a pooling of the small savings of a large number of workers for mutual benefit, is the best plan to work upon. In most large cities there is a sufficient number of printers to form a benefit society for the aid of infirm or disabled brethren, which would need but a small contribution per capita to provide a tolerably fair endowment. Some such association as the Printers' Pension Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, of England, a description of which appeared in the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER* a few months ago, appears to be the most feasible method of meeting the necessities of decayed and incapacitated printers. Any one acquainted with the vast amount of assistance afforded by the above-named association will readily admit that the benefits conferred are greatly in excess of the contribution which entitles a beneficiary to participate in its endowments.

For the small sum of five shillings (equal to \$1.25) a year, contributed to each of the three divisions, for ten years or more, a printer becomes entitled in old age to receive a pension sufficient to keep him above want, or a residence in one of the corporation's cottages with a small weekly allowance, or education and maintenance for one or more orphan children in the event of the contributor's early demise. The benefits increase in amount according to the number of years' subscription to the corporation's funds; and many a printer, or his widow or orphans, are now reaping the benefit of his small savings who would otherwise be dependent upon charity for sustenance.

Could not some such plan be adopted in the United States? Why should not all the printers in the towns and cities of each state combine for the purpose of mutual assistance, and form societies all through the Union, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of their unfortunate brethren? It may be argued that there is no necessity for the existence of such societies; that very few, if any, printers or their families become recipients of public charity, their wants being provided for by voluntary contributions of the members of the fraternity. But would it not be better for a printer to know that his future or that of his family is provided for by a little self-denial on his part, which they can claim as a right rather than ask for as charity, than to trust to the tender mercies of an unsympathetic world for subsistence?

In the English corporation referred to, subscribers are not confined to working printers, but a large portion of the income is contributed by employers, not because they think they will need to claim its benefits, but because they are interested in helping along a good work. Sometimes it happens, from the caprices of fortune, that they or their families may need that help which they never dreamed of seeking. Here is a case in point: The proprietor of a large printing establishment in London, England, who was a generous contributor to the Printers' Corporation, died, leaving the business to his son, who was to allow his mother and sisters a sufficiency to keep them in comfortable circumstances. Within three years, by mismanagement, the prosperous concern was ruined, and had to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors. Not only the son, but the widow and daughters, were thus

deprived of their means of support. Application was made to the corporation for help; the widow being eligible under the by-laws, and by the votes of the subscribers she was elected to the enjoyment of sufficient to feed and shelter her for the rest of her life. Fortune does not always smile, and life has many shadows as well as sunshine, and no one can tell what tomorrow may bring forth.

Other modes of provision for emergencies are open to adoption. Sick benefit and life assurance societies in connection with printers' unions could be so operated as to confer great benefits on their members. Take, for instance, the Chicago branch of the International Typographical Union, with its more than a thousand members. Suppose a by-law was agreed upon, calling for an assessment of a dollar per member in case of a brother's death, the total amount derived therefrom to go to the deceased brother's widow, would not that amount of money go far to relieve the care and anxiety of the widow, who otherwise might not know how to get food for herself and little ones when the bread-winner was taken away? And how many would miss the dollar contributed, seeing there are so few deaths in the course of a year? Then, again, a very small weekly or monthly contribution would be sufficient to provide benefit in case of a brother's sickness.

In places where no such provision exists for the relief of brethren such suggestions as these are worth considering, and if found practicable should be adopted. Printers as a body are a generous-hearted set, and their generosity, if conducted on a well-founded basis, could be made the means of creating more lasting and far-reaching benefit than is possible under an indiscriminate giving of quarters or half-dollars without knowing the purpose to which they may be applied, whether for good or evil.

To "trust in Providence" is all very well; but "the gods help those who help themselves," and he who contributes to the benefit of his posterity in any manner leaves a far more enduring monument to his own memory than he who thinks "self" is the only person in the world to whom he owes any duty, and that every one else should look out for himself also. The world is made up of individuals, it is true, but if each tried in every possible way to retain his individuality a most unhappy state of things would be the result. "Help one another," whether in the present or for the future, should be a guiding principle in every man's character.

A. P.

COATING ENGRAVED COPPERPLATES WITH STEEL.

In order to render copperplates, which are used in printing, more durable, they can be covered with an electrolytic deposit of iron, which possesses an unusual degree of hardness, almost superior to steel. The salt usually employed has been the double sulphate of iron and ammonia. Professor Böttger, who first used this combination of salts in the process, has recently devised an improvement in the bath employed. He dissolves ten parts of ferrocyanide potassium (yellow prussiate of potash) and twenty parts of the double tartrate of soda and potash (Rochelle salts) in two hundred parts of water, and to this he adds three parts of persulphate of iron dissolved in fifty parts of water. A large precipitate of prussian blue is formed; to the whole is added, drop by drop, with constant stirring, a solution of caustic soda until the blue precipitate entirely disappears, leaving a perfectly clear, light yellow liquid, which is now ready for use.

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1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,	900	1 8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 chase,	55	1 9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215
16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	175	1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-columns,	230
16 x 21 Day Jobber, 16 x 12,	75	1 Low-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27
16 x 21 Day Jobber, 16 x 12,	200	1 High-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35
8 x 12 Fourties (run one month),	200	1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	135
13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225	1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost \$45,	35
New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175	1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15
Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Star Press,	35
8 x 12 Columbia, self-inker,	45	1 Head Stitching Machine,	25
8 x 10 Columbia, Lever,	27	1 Head Stitching Machine, with galley,	35
Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,	40	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Star Press,	250
10 x 15 Peerless Press (with steam),	250	1 8 x 12 National Jobber,	75
9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200	1 6 x 10 Prouter, with Steam,	110
7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	1 18 x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200
7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	1 8 x 12 Columbia, New Style,	45
8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175
7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75	1 Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46,	550
6-column Hand Press,	150	1 30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150
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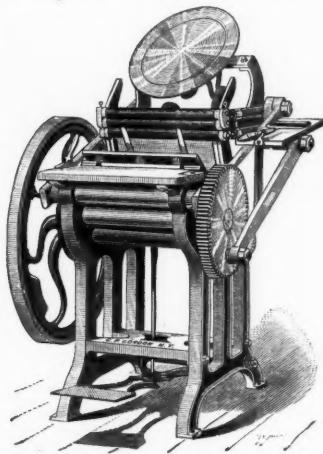
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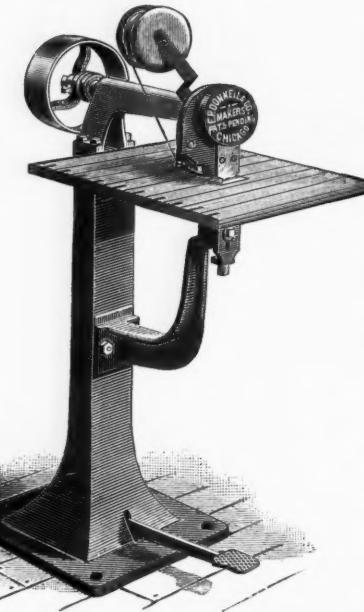
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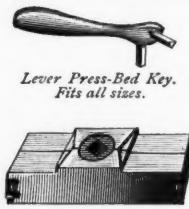
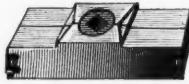
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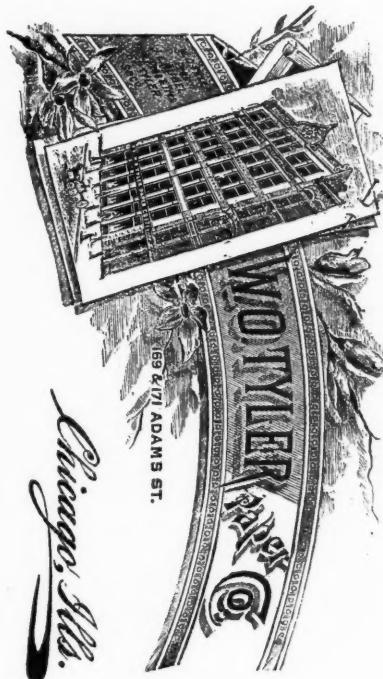


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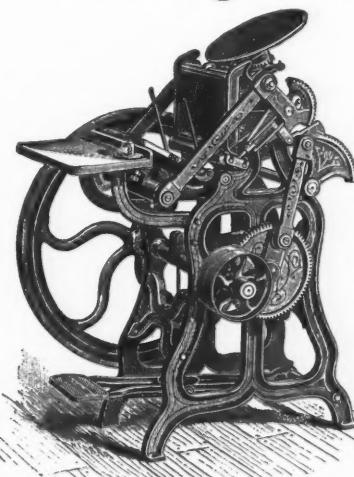


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Published Monthly by

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H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

The INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE regret to have to state that through an error of our mailing staff a package of June numbers were unfortunately mailed to some subscribers in place of the August number. Those of our friends who received a June copy will greatly oblige us by returning it, and we will forward an August or any other number they may prefer. We are particularly desirous of getting back the June copies, as it causes a break in the quantity we have reserved for binding.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

AS our readers are well aware, THE INLAND PRINTER, from the first issue of its publication, has been the consistent friend and supporter of trades unions in general, and the International Typographical Union in particular, because we honestly believe such organizations, in the main, tend to create and foster *good workmanship*; that in so doing we were also advocating the best interests of employer and employé, and that whatever agency is calculated to advance their mutual welfare is deserving of encouragement. But while so doing we have not been blind to the fact, that the demands of these organizations have not been invariably founded on justice, or that their claims have at all times commanded the support of their truest friends.

Workingmen are too prone to overlook the fact that there are two sides of the question, especially when their interests are involved, and that a reckless exercise of authority is an evidence of weakness rather than of strength; that an unjust demand, even though they have the power, for the time being, to enforce it, is sure to be productive of more harm than good, and that employers have a hundred difficulties to contend against of which they are entirely ignorant. These, and a score of reasons which could be cited, should induce them to act with discretion whenever a conflict is pending, and to weigh well the consequence before the aid of the *dernier ressort* is invoked, or the door of compromise closed. For example, the union employer in making an estimate must be guided, in a great measure, by the requirements of the organization, while at the same time he is brought into direct competition with non-union establishments, which are a law unto themselves, and care nothing about the regulations or scale of prices adopted by the typographical or any other union; and which, in many instances, possess the material and capacity for turning out a class of work at prices which they cannot touch except at a positive loss. And, as the average customer looks at the matter from a selfish dollar and cent standpoint, the cheap labor competitor generally carries off the prize. Especially is this applicable to dull times, or what is known as the dull season of the year; hence it is no unusual thing to see a rush in a non-union office while the pressroom of a union office is silent, and the employés walking the streets. And we sometimes seriously question the handicapping of the friendly employer, and preventing him, under such circumstances, hoisting his competitor with his own petard. We are not pleading; we are simply stating facts.

Again, we believe that whenever a radical change in the scale of prices is contemplated, or the construction of a constitution clause, whose meaning has been variously construed, is definitely decided, the employer should be made acquainted with the fact in a proper spirit and manner. Few business men like to agree to the mandates or notification of a committee, in which their own interests are vitally affected, without being consulted in the premises. The longest way round is often the shortest way home; and we have known instances in this city, and in many others, where a headstrong policy that would not listen to reason, or be guided by the sober second thought,

has been the means of losing an office which could have been retained within the union fold had a more discreet or conciliatory programme been adopted. It is not the loudest ranter that is the safest leader. Even if an employer fails to concur in all that is projected, nothing is ultimately lost by a friendly and mutual consideration of the question. In fact, he is more likely to make concessions where his opinion has been sought, and his opposition aimed to be removed, than if a "stand and deliver" policy had been followed. And sensible, rational men can afford to look this matter fairly and squarely in the face. There are unreasonable employers, and there are unreasonable employés, but they are the exception and not the rule, though unfortunately this class of men in both cases are too often allowed to shape a line of action which leads to mischief, and which does not represent the sentiments of the conservative majority. Minorities are healthy correctives, and their rights should at all times be respected; but the few should never be allowed, in cases of emergency at least, to control the councils or shape the policy of the many, or ride rough-shod over the will of the greater number.

In asking workingmen to look at this question from the other side of the fence, we do not ask them to sacrifice their principles or surrender their rights, but because in doing so they will strengthen their own position, and cement and supplement the good will and confidence that should exist between employer and employé. THE INLAND PRINTER can afford to do justice to both, but cannot afford to do injustice to either.

FEMALE LABOR.

THERE is a great deal of unmeaning twaddle indulged in, by a certain class of namby-pamby sentimentalists, about the selfishness of the male sex whenever a protest is raised against the employment of women in vocations for which they are unfitted alike by sex, nature, and association. In a great majority of instances these special pleadings, in which the merits of the case are grossly misrepresented, instead of being the promptings of disinterested philanthropy, are the offspring of *inherent selfishness*. Home is woman's sphere, and man is her natural provider, and no amount of pettifogging can prove the contrary. We admit there are many positions in life in harmony with her character and surroundings, which she can fill with advantage to herself and society, outside the family circle, in which the competition of men would be altogether out of character; but there is a vast difference between occupying *such* positions and virtually compelling her to earn her living by following a trade which requires years of application to master, to which she is altogether unsuited by her tastes and condition, while the tendency of that labor must inevitably lead to the lowering of the standard of workmanship, and this, too, when the demand for a higher standard is the acknowledged desideratum of the hour. We repeat that the tendency to force women—for that is the proper term to use—under such circumstances, into indiscriminate competition with men, must eventually prove disastrous to both, and is calculated to lower her in the social and moral scale, despite all that can be said to

the contrary; and those who have had the most extended practical experience in this matter, will bear testimony to the truth of this assertion.

An English engraver, in referring to this matter, gives the following reasons for not employing females.

When a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, and all are to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she must give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that all her happiness depends on it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her work.

And this is just as applicable to the girl entering a printing-office as an engraving-office. The don't-expect, or don't-want-to-marry kind are like angels' visits, few and far between; and with their change of circumstances comes an entire change in the current of their lives. With the one sex such employment is but a makeshift; with the other, a permanent investment. On the one hand, where *individual* responsibility ceases, on the other *dual* responsibility commences. We remember, a few years ago, an occurrence that may aptly be referred to in this connection. A young woman, who prided herself on her *independence*, declared her intention to carve her own future, and that she would not marry the best man living, and everybody seemed to take her at her word. But all's well that ends well. Going, shortly after, to a dry goods store, she was waited on by an old deacon, with whom she was personally acquainted, and who had often heard of her determination. Her purchases aroused his suspicion. "Mary," said he, "what does this mean?" "It means, sir, that I'm tired of working for myself; have changed my mind, and am going to get married." "Don't you know," he replied, "what the New Testament says: They that marry, do well; but they that don't, do better?" "Well, I am going to do well, sir, and they can just do better *who can't help it*," was the rejoinder. And there was a good deal of human nature in the reply.

THE PAPER TRADE.

THE eighth annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, composed of representatives of the various classified divisions of the trade, was recently held at Saratoga, and from the reports of the vice-presidents of the several branches, published in the *Paper World*, we glean the following items of special interest to the craft.

In the Writing Division, it was stated by the representative from Massachusetts that since the New York meeting last October nearly all the manufacturers of loft-dried and some of the manufacturers of animal-sized, machine-dried papers had combined in curtailing production, and in three weeks had reduced the output by two thousand tons. Under another agreement, fifteen hundred tons had been saved by about ninety-five per cent of the manufacturers

of the division, so that the total restriction for the year, under combination, will be about three thousand five hundred tons. To this must be added the shortened production of other writing mills, making in all about fifteen to twenty per cent of the annual production taken out of the market. It was also stated that paper dealers are carrying considerably smaller stocks today than they were a year ago. The News Division was unrepresented. The Manilla Division reported that nothing had been done because many mills are so situated that they can shift from other paper to manilla, hence combination in this division seems out of the question, unless these menacing mills shall join in such a movement as the manilla mills may make. Prices have been continually falling during the year. The condition of the straw-wrapping business in general was reported unsatisfactory. For the year ending July 1, not more than fifty per cent of the producing capacity of New York had been employed, and for the months of May, June and July not more than thirty per cent, and yet, notwithstanding this reduction, there is sufficient manufactured stock visible to keep prices below cost of production. Taking the entire year, the result must have been a large aggregate loss to the manufacturers. From the Board Division a memorandum of statistics was read, to the effect that east of the Alleghany mountains the capacity of the mills for making steam-dried boards, two hundred and fifty working days in the year, is fourteen thousand tons, but that the annual production is but six thousand five hundred tons, because a greater amount would be over-production. The capacity of the mills for making air-dried boards is five thousand three hundred tons per month, but the production is only three thousand five hundred tons, because there is no market for more.

Taken altogether, the outlook is far from flattering. In Holyoke, for example, the papermaking center of the country, the decline in value since 1881 has been from thirteen to fifteen per cent, and excepting in case of book paper, a considerable part of this decline has occurred in 1885. In fact the present prices are the lowest that have ever prevailed, and although the failures in this branch of industry are said to have been fewer in proportion than in any other, it was stated that if prices do not advance, or if some new cheapening process or material is not found in manufacture, failures in the future seem inevitable. A great stress was laid on the *prospects* for a good fall business, but this prognostication seems to savor too much of Micawber-like character to afford the necessary assurance for *permanent* relief or improvement. Conceding the force of the argument that the stock on hand is lower than at the same time last year, that business for months past has been exceptionally dull, while the outlook for the future is exceptionally bright, how long would it take before a revival of trade, with our increased means of production in operation, would create a similar state of affairs? Idle machinery is a poor investment, and a limited output a temporary makeshift at best, while the recognized hours of labor remain the same. On the other hand a glutted market begets unhealthy competition, and leads to a recurrence of the very evils which now exist. If the past increase in the ratio of production is maintained, a *foreign market*

must be secured, or the glut will remain, no matter whether good or bad times prevail. This market too, must be of a more valuable and stable character than that we have been and are so ambitious to secure — Cuba, South America or Mexico; and we further claim that our success in this direction must depend on some more potent agency than the granting of subsidies to American steamships, or concession of *special* privileges to American paper manufacturers.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

“**W**e advertise by circular exclusively” is the argument frequently used by some of our business (?) men, who believe, or rather who affect to believe, that this method of advertising is preferable to and more effective than using the columns of a trade journal. Yet never was a greater fallacy indulged in. It is safe to affirm that in nine cases out of ten the wastebasket is the destination of the average productions of the circular advertiser, who evidently labors under the hallucination that his special pleadings will take precedence over those of his competitors, who are exactly in the same box with himself. “If customers don’t need or want to buy, you can’t make them, no matter how much advertising you do,” is the self-satisfied explanation generally given by this class of Solons. Certainly you can’t, and no sensible business man ever claimed to the contrary; but, friends, let us put a flea in your ear. *If* your circular was the *only* circular of the kind issued there might be some force in your argument. The mail which carries your missive, however, probably carries half-a-dozen others, couched in almost the same language, claiming the same advantages, seeking the same patronage and offering the same inducements. The merits of your goods or machines as claimed, are duplicated by your business rivals, so a cursory glance, a pooh! pooh! and they have accomplished their mission. No memorandum is made, your name, aye, and even your special pleadings are forgotten. They may help to swell the janitor’s perquisites, but their claims are valued accordingly.

Not so with the trade journal, at least the independent journal which deserves the name of such. The information which each number contains is alone worth the price of subscription, and cannot be obtained at twice the cost outside its own columns. It is *not* thrown aside as waste paper. It compels every tub to stand on its own bottom, and makes true merit and practical experience, instead of gush, the test of success. It advocates no special crotchetts, and gives all a fair field, without fear or favor. Such a medium for reaching purchasers and obtaining for the advertiser — sooner or later — substantial returns, is worth more than all the circulars which have been issued since the art of printing has been discovered. And the reason is obvious. It is recognized as an authority and book of reference. *When* an order is required, the purchaser has a broad field to select from; the names and addresses of a score of advertisers are available. He can use his judgment to the best advantage, intelligently select the machine or material best suited to his needs, on the most favorable terms, or obtain the information desired before

investing. And in doing so he will no doubt have been assisted in coming to a correct conclusion by the testimony and experience of disinterested parties he has gleaned from its pages.

The circular method of advertising may occasionally hit the nail on the head, but as a permanent, reliable, available medium between buyer and seller, the trade journal, without a reasonable doubt, has precedence over all other channels.

RELIGION vs. MAMMON.

THE *Typothetæ*, of New York, has been hauling the American Tract Society over the coals for having been for years engaged in a general printing business, and a competitor with its members in book and job printing, which, it is claimed, is a violation of the terms of its charter. In his letter of complaint Mr. Joseph J. Little, chairman of the *Typothetæ*, says:

It is not the desire of the *Typothetæ*, nor of the committee I represent, to do ought that shall in any way interfere with the legitimate workings of the American Tract Society in the very laudable and particular line of Christian work for which it was chartered, nor can we believe that the American Tract Society desires to pursue a course which is detrimental to the welfare of the printing interests of this city, and which would, we think, be destructive to itself if generally known to churches and persons who generously contribute to its support, and I therefore suggest that if a committee of the directors of the American Tract Society will meet our committee for a friendly and private interchange of views upon this subject, it might be well for all concerned.

In reply it was stated that the legal counsel of the society was in Europe, and would not return before September, and that in the meantime only such work would be done as was under way or sent in without solicitation. And so the matter rests for the present.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE AS A COMPETITOR.

WE learn from the last number of the *Pacific Printer*, published in San Francisco, that there are three Chinese printing-offices in full blast in that city, fully equipped with type and presses doing commercial work and employing white men. Alluding to the discovery made, it says: "Notwithstanding the beggarly prices ruling the trade here, we venture to say that if he once gets a foothold the heathen Chinee will double discount the worst, and flourish like a burdock." In referring to the remedy it advises that "every printer in business refuse to allow a Chinaman to work in his office, and also refuse to give employment to any white man that has worked in a Chinese office. Form a club. Spot every man who patronizes a pigtail office, and let the entire fraternity withhold their trade from that man, and use their influence with others to the same end. It will make his job printing expensive if he gets it for nothing." The treatment is a little heroic, but then desperate cases require desperate remedies.

PRINTERS, write for your paper. Give us your experience and suggestions. Lay aside your mock modesty for once, and ten to one you will tell somebody the very thing he wants to know. Try it.

THE OCTOBER ISSUE.

WITH the October number commences the third volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. Specimen pages and advertisements intended for insertion in the same, should be forwarded by the 30th inst., at the latest. Many new and interesting features will be introduced, and to our readers we can safely promise the handsomest trade journal ever published on the American continent. At least we are perfectly satisfied to leave the decision to their own judgment.

THE Boston typefoundry, and the Central typefoundry, of St. Louis, have recently adopted the aliquot or interchangeable system. The Central drops all the old names, and substitutes numbers to represent the type bodies. A little study and practice will render this plan as familiar and easy as the old one, for it is simple as an addition table.

WE have just completed arrangements for a monthly communication from Melbourne, Australia, which will give our readers the latest and most interesting craft information from the antipodes.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO ATTAIN THE BEST RESULTS.

A SERMON. BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

"*L*e superflu, chose très nécessaire," says Voltaire somewhere, and I believe he is right. It may appear a very unnecessary thing to present a sermon on the subject, *How to attain the best results*, and still it cannot be impressed often enough upon the minds of those who have it in their power to cultivate the taste—the brains of the up-growing printer—that the choice of the subject for this article is actually not superfluous at all. *The art of printing*, say some, and believe it to be an art. I am not of that opinion. I don't consider the printer an artist, while art may be really applied to his trade, but I believe printing well worthy of doing something to attain the best results, that is, to gather all that knowledge which comes within our reach, and moreover, to go after it if it is not within the narrow border of our every-day "go-as-it-comes" life. Printing is a technical knowledge, same as any other trade, but it requires, as a rule, more intellect and actual knowledge than any other trade. The compositor who sets up a job is, almost invariably, not a mere copyist, but a creator; his designs are his ideas, his property, and generally represent a clear picture of the intellectual state of the owner. The higher the education, and the more prominent the special talent, the better will be the result. It requires but a few years to acquire the mechanism of the trade, to become acquainted with the material, and how to handle it; all above that is a matter of individual talent, ability and education. A printer (I wish to state that I have one in view, while writing this paper, who knows every branch of his business, typesetting and presswork), who had the benefit of a drawing teacher, will hardly produce an awkward design. His natural inclination, nursed by a special education, will forbid him to design anything against the rules of aesthetics, that is, he

will have *taste*. It may be replied that taste is something which cannot be acquired by study. Very well; I do not entirely oppose this theory, while I feel inclined to state that the very distasteful application of colors so often met with in the presswork of the day, is certainly not caused by an extraordinary knowledge of the harmony of colors. I had occasion to meet with many specimens of color work which showed that the printer possessed the highest qualities as a printer, but that a lack of special education which caused him to choose the wrong colors for his picture, and made all his skill as a workman equal to naught. It is a common thing with printers (I speak of such, independent from special instructions) to place high colors aside of each other. But is it not a fact that the application of high colors, without a harmonizing tint as a counteracting agent, is as dangerous to an artistic appearance, as it possibly can be? The effect may be striking for a moment, but the merit will be little. It is the tint, forming the bridge between loud colors and real taste, which must be present to destroy the Indian character of the picture. And a piece of color work made on the printing-press must be a picture as well as any one executed with the brush, by an artist, if it shall fill its place nowadays. Art, applied to the trades, is the motto of this decennium. The parting line between both is so very faint that both are often mistaken for one another. The closer the tradesman comes to this faint line, the higher will he be valued by his contemporaries. To reach this high step on the ladder, which every man must climb to attain success, it is a necessity to him to acquire the *conditio sine qua non*—the necessary education and refinement, but, before all, to possess the will to do something, and to consider his trade to be more to him than merely the cow which must supply him with milk, simply because it is his cow, which he owns for that purpose.

I may be permitted to state in what manner I proceeded after having decided to be a printer. Whenever a job of some importance, such a one out of which a man could make something, was handed to me, I studied it as the artist studies his subject. I took it home with me, whenever this could be done, then I went for my drawing materials—board, paper, pencils and rubber. First, I read the manuscript—say it was a title page. I considered its meaning and divided my lines. The next thing to consider was the punctuation. What an agony to the soul who delights in a symmetrical picture to see a comma or period or semicolon destroy the otherwise perfect appearance of the same. After all these preliminary necessities had been considered, I ventured a sketch of it in common pencil lines. I could now see exactly whether the picture in its entirety suited me or whether it had to be changed. Very often the latter was the case. Was the page to be worked in colors, I took brush and color box and applied such colors to the drawing as I intended to use on the printing-press. Thus I received a perfect idea of my job, and did not run the risk of chance-work. After years of experience I dropped this method, being then perfectly qualified to form a mental picture of the work to be performed before actually starting it.

In regard to interpunction, as mentioned above, I can-

not restrain from touching this subject once more before finishing. Interpunction at the end of a line, especially a curve, undoubtedly destroys the good appearance of the job. I have generally—and often not with agreeable consequences—omitted all punctuation where I believed the foremost quality demanded would be the artistic, symmetrical appearance of the design; such as in jobwork generally, title pages, etc., etc.

This system, as I said, although highly satisfactory to my individual art feeling, often caused me trouble and inconvenience. I remember one case where the author of a pamphlet absolutely declined to accept his work, because I had set up an extraordinary artistic title, or letter, simply because all punctuation was omitted. Now, I believe this question of ownership of a title page ought to be definitely settled, and more so, I believe, this is the place to do it. Does the title page of a book belong to the author or is it, for better reasons, the property of the printer, that is, must it be grammatically correct down to the dot on the i, or is its foremost vocation to satisfy the eye? There are several distinct opinions about this question. One party claims the title page of a book as the absolute property of the author, who has a perfect right to demand grammatical purity of his work from Alpha to Omega, beginning with the head-line of the title page to the tail-piece of the last page; the other claims that the right of the author only begins with the first *pagina* of the text, and that the title page is entirely left to the taste of the printer, whose best grammar in relation to it should be the grammar of aesthetics. I admit that; although the latter practice seems to be an infringement upon the rights of the author, I feel inclined to defend it. A single sign of punctuation may possibly destroy the effect of the totality, and symmetry of the composed page, while, if omitted, it will hardly bear upon the reputation of the author. Who would blame an author whose work is thoroughly correct in relation to punctuation, because there are no commas, semicolons and periods in the title page? While on the other side, look at the disfigured shop window of the bookseller, disfigured through the unsymmetrical appearance of the grammatically correct title pages of the exhibited books. Space forbids to discuss this subject any further at present, but I will return to it in a future article on The *Æsthetics of Job Composition*, hoping to prove sufficiently the printer's right to the title *page*.

But now to return to my original subject. I have mentioned above that, to reach the highest step of the ladder in our profession, it is necessary to acquire knowledge, and not only knowledge of the mechanism of the business, but a wide range of knowledge such as apparently has actually no relation to the former.

A printer, as I should like to see him, must be:

1. Thoroughly versed with the mechanical part of his business. Not only with one branch of it, as is mostly the case in our days of specialty, but with all its branches and departments, besides a general knowledge of the sister trades, so as to enable him to form a judgment in cases where these come in consideration, and not make

a fool of himself in the eyes of the electrotyper, the engraver, ruler, binder, etc., etc.

2. He ought to have at least a limited art education, which will enable him to do good and refined work in his line as typographic designer, such as every job compositor actually is.

3. He must be thoroughly acquainted with his mother tongue. How many compositors are able to punctuate correctly, if told to do so, in cases where the author has neglected his part of the trouble, or to improve a MS. where negligence or ignorance of the author call for such improvement? Count them! You can do it.

4. Every compositor ought to know the rudiments of the most important modern idioms, i. e., German, French and Spanish, to elevate him above the level of a machine when asked to handle MS. in any of these languages.

5. A brief knowledge of the elements of music, i. e. of the note system, will be often of great advantage to him.

6. And last he ought to possess such a general knowledge of scientific subjects to make him a worthy member of the cultured classes, and bring him closer to the mental level of the individuals which are accustomed to come and go in any of the larger printing establishments. The printer's case is the bridge between the brain of the scientist and the world at large. The compositor, almost the first person to come in contact with the brainwork of an author, ought he not to feel somewhat affiliated to it, and not be completely ignorant about the goods he is dealing out, if he does not want to be considered a mere machine? Gentlemen of the craft, the baker handles dough, you handle brains; remember this and be worthy of it.

How much more could I say in relation to the subject, but I have already imposed upon the goodness of the editor and the readers. My limit of space is already passed, but still I will not restrain from mentioning that the above picture of a printer's ideal is not based on an imaginary air-castle theory, but that such can be accomplished, if we begin early enough. What we want is an apprenticeship system, and in connection with a certain specified time of learning, a technical school, somewhat on the plan of the regular evening school, where all the branches of the trade, as well as all the above mentioned subjects, are taught. A boy of fifteen, with a grammar school education, can be made such an ideal printer within four years actual study—practical and theoretical—or he will at least have acquired such taste for learning that after that time, as a rule, he will not need any more compulsory prompting. After the lion has tasted sweet blood he will seek every opportunity to get it; help the boy to understand the beauty of knowledge, compel him to understand, if necessary, and he will soon seek the occasion to acquire, to augment it. Why not establish such schools; they have them in Europe, I believe. Why not establish good trade libraries, with works of reference accessible to the trade-student, the tradesman?

We are a free people, you say? I am, if anything, a free man; I love *freedom* better than anything in the world; I would readily give my heart's blood for it; I

love it to the very extent of its limits, but I do not think that the establishment of trade-schools must necessarily involve a bar to the golden gift of freedom. If so, oh! let me have observed silence; do not listen to me, *Typothetae* of New York, Typographic Unions of the Union.

AWARDED.

The undersigned, after a careful examination of the specimens forwarded to, and published in THE INLAND PRINTER, for competition for the prizes offered during the months of April, May, June, July and August, award to F. Russell, of New York, the first premium of twenty dollars; to A. R. Allexon, of Chicago, the second premium of fifteen dollars; to Geo. A. Moore, of Beverly, Massachusetts, the third premium of ten dollars, and to Jas. Hough, of Guelph, Ontario, the fourth premium of five dollars.

M. F. DOUGHERTY,

with J. M. W. Jones P. & S. Co.

C. E. LEWIS,

with Geo. E. Marshall & Co.

WM. HOLLISTER,

with Rand, McNally & Co.

A. H. MC LAUGHLIN,

with Poole Brothers.

B. F. PHILBRICK,

CHICAGO, August 31, 1885. with Shepard & Johnston.

TRADE CATALOGUES.

American illustrated trade catalogues excel all others in the world. No other country produces any in comparison. With us, catalogue printing has become a wonderful and distinct business in itself. It is conceded by European art critics that Americans have surpassed all other nations in printing, and have well-nigh done so in wood engraving. The great silverware houses of New York publish more costly and gorgeous catalogues than any other line of trade. They usually issue one edition of 7,000 copies, because they have about that many customers. One house on Broadway paid \$100,000 for its edition of 7,000 last year, while other silverware houses paid sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$50,000. Another house, besides publishing a trade catalogue, issues a handbook for its customers, at a cost of \$6,000.

The \$100,000 catalogues were of folio size, and contained 400 pages. They contained about 4,000 words, and steel engravings and photographic and lithographic sketches. Each book weighed about fourteen pounds. The big edition consumed forty-five tons of the finest and heaviest calendered paper, made expressly for the purpose, and of a higher grade than used in any other work of the bookmakers' art; twelve tons of cardboard and 3,000 yards of the finest silk cloth for the covers. The presswork alone cost \$3,000, and 210,000 sheets of gold leaf and 49,000 sheets of silver leaf were used.

To print the covers of the books, three colors are used. This requires the use of three different plates. The first prints the groundwork, and is worked cold, while the last two, which print in the gold and silver leaf, must be worked hot. Now, in heating these plates they expand one-fourth of an inch, so that allowance must be made for the expansion—a difficult job indeed, when some of the figures are very minute, and an imperfect register would result in great loss.

The lithographic work is the chief point of interest, for as many as fifteen tints are often used. In some catalogues a one-page design of three plates cost \$1,200. One large house on Beekman street, whose goods include washbasins made of china, with colored designs, pays \$150 a page for plates. A publishing house up town, which makes a specialty of issuing yearly a co-operative catalogue, charges \$500 for a one-page design.

The Hoffman House has in press a catalogue that will cost \$20,000. It will require 100 pounds of ink, costing \$30 per pound, or \$3,000 in all. The sketches will be full page, and cost not less than \$200 a page.

In the more economical catalogues, such as those issued by the hardware, stove, locomotive, machinery and cutlery houses, there is no such expensive character of work, but they are printed in the best manner possible, on good surface book paper, and illustrated with the best wood engravings. The cost is often from \$8,000 to \$12,000 for an edition.—*New York Sun*.

LAGERMAN'S COMPOSING, DISTRIBUTING AND JUSTIFYING MACHINE.

WE are indebted to the *Printers' Register*, London, for the accompanying description and illustration of this machine, which is the invention of Mr. Alex. Lagerman, of Sweden, and is now on exhibition in England.

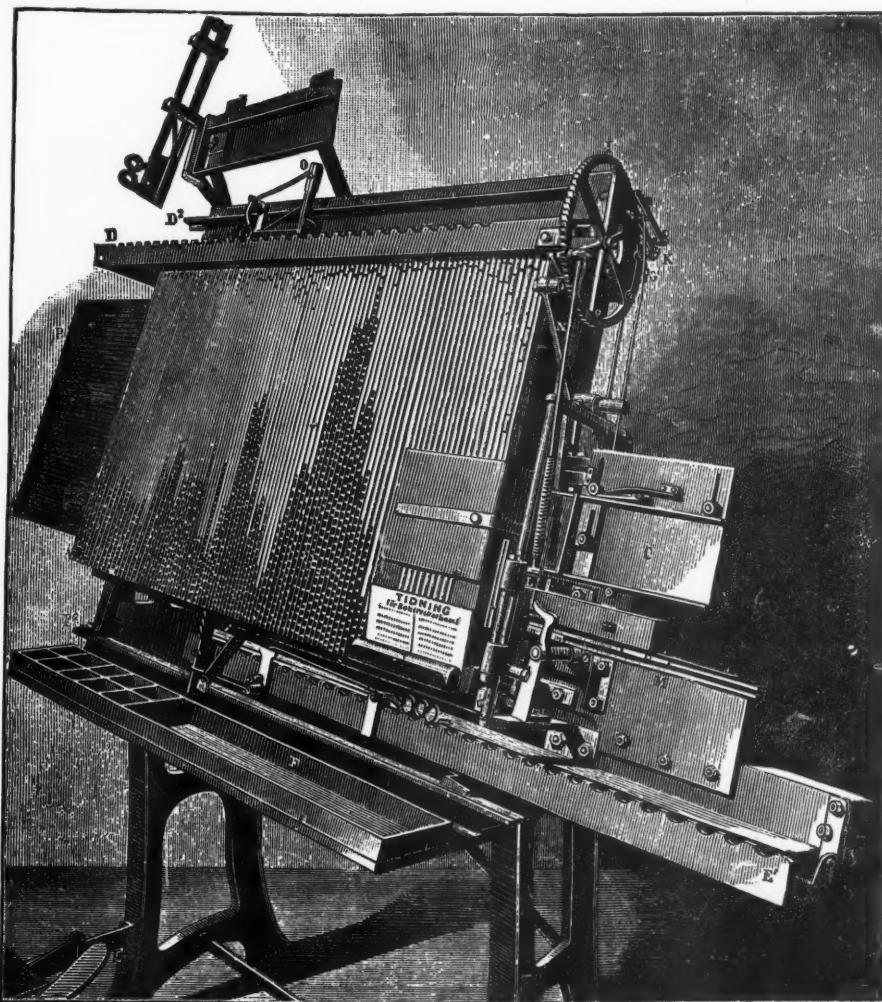
We made an inspection of them a few days since, and were much struck with the manner in which they performed their functions, though it would have been better could some of the noise of working been dispensed with. That they are rapid and, so far as the actual setting and distributing are concerned, simple, is certain; while the automatic justifier is at once the most ingenious, the most interesting, and the most intelligent piece of mechanism attached to a composing machine yet brought out. Whether it may always be relied on, or whether some of its parts are liable to become deranged, we have not had an opportunity of judging. This, however, we can say, that we gave no intimation of our visit, that we found all in perfect order, and that there was no hitch while we were present.

The accompanying illustration will show the character of the machine. The types to be set are to be seen in their vertical grooves or slots, the plane being sloped, to assist them in maintaining their places. The faces of the letters are exposed, so that the operator, by running his eye along any line can at once detect the presence of any wrong letter.

The types are placed in the grooves, either direct from the founder's page, or from the grooved store gallery B, or they are distributed into them by the distributor, which is seen at the top of the machine, on the left hand. It is one of the features of Mr. Lagerman's invention that composing and distributing may go on simultaneously, the compositor sitting at the right hand, in front of his copy, and the distributor standing up on a mounted platform on the left.

The serrated iron bar E, the three rings resting on it, the composing-stick — unlettered and indistinctly shown in the cut, but distinguishable as the vertical piece extending almost from the top of the nearest space box to the type grooves above — and the rods and pivots connecting them constitute the whole composing apparatus. The composing-stick is an iron instrument, grooved vertically, and having at its topmost extremity a pair of pincers opening and closing, like a finger and thumb. It and all the other parts connected with it slide with great ease laterally all along the lower ends of the grooves. The notches in E are each for three letters, and any one of the three rings may be depressed into any one of the notches. Assume that a par-

ticular notch is appropriated to the letters A, B, C. The operator, if he desired to set A, would press the first ring into the notch; if he desired B, he would press the middle ring into it, and if C, he would press the outer ring into it. The rings are depressed by one or other of the three first fingers of the right hand, which are placed through them. They move with great freedom up and down the notched plate E, so that at one instant the middle ring, say, may be depressed into the notch at the extreme right, and at the next the outer ring may be depressed into the notch at the extreme left; but, of course, this is an unusual proceeding, for the notches in the middle of the plate are appropriate to the letters most wanted. As the rings are moved, so does the composing-stick, to which they are intimately united by means of the rods. The depression of any of the rings causes the upper end



of the composing-stick to be slightly elevated, and the little iron pincers to open and take a type from the bottom of the groove to which they are advanced. When the pressure is removed, and the ring rises out of the notch, the stick descends again, and with it the type, which falls into the vertical groove in the stick, before mentioned, and this operation is repeated until the said groove is full. Then the rings are brought to the extreme right; one is depressed, and the composed line travels up into the justifier. The operator troubles no more about this, but goes on to set another stickful. In the meantime, the composed line is slowly mounting in a vertical direction, its ultimate haven being the galley C. As it goes, a tiny finger every now and then knocks out one of the en quads or spaces and replaces it with a thinner space, of which a store is kept in a horizontal groove hard by. If the line as

set in the stick is the precise measure or less than the measure of the galley C, no spaces will be rejected, but if it be slightly longer, as it is generally taken care it shall be, one or more must be removed in order that it may be of the proper width. It would puzzle many a competent engineer to understand how this discrimination is effected by the mechanism, even if described in the most lucid manner, and we will not, therefore, trouble the reader with a technical statement of the combined actions of rods, eccentrics, notched wheels, and pawls which effect the purpose, but will be content with saying that by the time the topmost end of the line has reached the top of the opening in C (it is adjustable according to the measure desired), the justification is complete, and a bar advances laterally and presses the line into the galley, immediately after which the traveling groove which lately held it descends, and awaits the next line to be justified.

Distribution is done very much in the same way as composition, only vice versa. The matter to be distributed is inserted in the galley at the top of the machine, and then, by means of the apparatus at the extreme left, the first line is lifted out and is inserted in the grooved distributing stick O, which is brought under it. Then the operator goes to work with his fingers in the three rings attached to that stick, depressing them as needs be into one or other of the notches in bar D, and as each depression is made, so the letter in the lowest part of the distributing stick is deposited into the groove over which it has stopped. Spring clips inserted into these grooves prevent the types from falling, and give way gradually as type after type is distributed.

The machine occupies a floor space of about six feet six inches by three feet, and its extreme height is rather more than six feet. As regards its rapidity of execution, we may say that we timed the operator, and found that he set and justified 10 lines, consisting of 480 types, in three minutes and a half.

AN ALMANAC THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

An almanac three thousand years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. It was found on the body of an Egyptian, who had doubtless regarded it with as much reverence as he did the Egyptian bible—"the book of the dead"—and, indeed, it is strongly religious in character. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like the other Egyptian manuscripts it is written on papyrus. It is written in columns. It is not in its entirety, but was evidently torn before its owner died. It clearly establishes the date of the reign of Rameses the Great, but contains nothing else of value.

PAPER OF EIGHTH AND NINTH CENTURIES.

In the report of Professor Karabacek on the well known find of papyri of El Fayum (now in the collection of Archduke Rainer of Austria) it is stated that the nominal size of a papyrus leaf from the government manufactory in the eighth and ninth centuries was about 6 feet in length by 2 feet in width. Such a leaf was called "kartas," and was issued also in half, one-third and quarter sizes. Smaller pieces were called "tumar" (1 tumar = $\frac{1}{6}$ kartas), and were also in half and one-third sizes. The high price of papyrus during that period (1 kartas cost $\frac{1}{4}$ dinar = 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) is explained by the decline of the papyrus manufacture in consequence of the introduction by the Arabs, at the beginning of the eighth century, of paper and cotton fiber, of which the grand ducal collection contains, among 150 samples, some very curious specimens, the latest of which dates from the year 342 of the Hegira (953 A.D.). When the Arabs, in the seventh and eighth centuries, still produced papyrus of good quality, it was made in the government factories, which, as during the Byzantine times, under the "comes largitom sacrarum," were placed under the Egyptian controller of taxes by the authority of the governor. Consequently, the papyrus leaves made in those factories contain corresponding official marks, consisting of quotations from the Koran or official formulas, the names of the governor and controller of taxes, and the corresponding dates. As those papyri were also exported to Christian countries, the emperor of Byzantium demanded the omission of marks obnoxious to Christians, and threatened reprisals by stamping his solidi with Christian formulas

distasteful to Mohammedans, which in Egypt were the exclusive gold currency of the Arabs. This quarrel led to the interruption of diplomatic relations, the prohibition of the export of papyri by the Khalif and the introduction of national Arab coins.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal*.

INKS, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

The following formulas are for some of the proprietary inks, or are those recommended by the authorities whose names are attached to them :

ANTI-CORROSIVE INK.—Take galls, 4 lbs.; logwood, 2 lbs.; pomegranate peel, 2 lbs.; soft water, 5 gallons; boil as in No. 2 recipe, then add to the strained and decanted liquor, when cold, of gum Arabic, 1 lb.; lump sugar or sugar candy, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; dissolved in water, 3 pints. The product will be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of ink which writes pale, but flows well from the pen, and soon gets black.

BRANDE'S INK.—Take galls, 6 ozs.; green copperas and gum Arabic, of each 4 ozs.; soft water, 3 quarts; by decoction.

CHAPTALE'S INK.—This is produced nearly as by recipe No. 4, given in our first chapter on the subject, there being added sulphate of copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The ink will be full colored, but less durable and anti-corrosive than the preceding.

DESCEMAUX'S INK.—Galls, 1 lb.; logwood chips, 4 ozs.; water, 6 quarts; boil 1 hour, strain 5 quarts, add of sulphate of iron (calcined to whiteness), 4 ozs.; brown sugar, 3 ozs.; gum, 6 ozs.; acetate of copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; agitate twice a day for a fortnight, then decant the clear, bottle, cork up for use. This ink writes a full black.

ELSNER'S INK.—Take galls (powdered), 42 ozs.; gum Senegal (powdered), 15 ozs.; distilled or rain water, 18 quarts; sulphate of iron (free from copper), 18 ozs.; liquor of ammonia, 3 drs.; spirit of wine, 24 ozs.; mix these ingredients in an open vessel, stirring frequently until the ink attains the desired blackness. This formula is said to give a deep black, neutral ink that does not corrode steel pens.

EXCHEQUER INK.—Take galls (bruised), 40 lbs. (say four parts); gum, 10 lbs. (say 1 part); green sulphate of iron, 9 lbs. (say 1 part); soft water, 45 gallons (say 45 parts); macerate for three weeks, employing frequent agitation. This ink will, it is claimed, endure for centuries.

GHIBOURT'S INK.—Take galls (in powder), 50 parts; hot water, 800 parts; digest 24 hours, strain, and add of green sulphate of iron and gum Arabic, of each 25 parts; when well dissolved, add the following solution, and mix well: Sal ammoniac, 8 parts; gum, 2 parts; oil of lavender, 1 part; boiling water, 16 parts. This ink is said to be indellible.

LEWIS' INK.—Take bruised galls, 3 lbs.; gum and sulphate of iron, of each, 1 lb.; vinegar, 1 gallon; water, 9 quarts; macerate with frequent agitation for 14 days. Produces 3 gallons of fine quality ink, but it is apt to act on steel pens.

PREROGATIVE COURT INK.—Take galls, 1 lb.; gum Arabic, 6 ozs.; alum, 2 ozs.; green vitriol, 7 ozs.; kino, 3 ozs.; logwood raspings, 4 ozs.; soft water, 1 gallon; macerate at last. This ink is said to write well on parchment.

RIBAN COURT'S INK.—Take galls, 1 lb.; logwood chips and sulphate of iron, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; gum, 6 ozs.; sulphate of copper and sugar candy, of each, 1 oz.; boil the first two in soft water 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, to one-half add then the other ingredients. This produces a dull-colored ink, but one that is somewhat corrosive.

DR. URE'S INK.—Take galls, 12 lbs.; green copperas and gum senegal, of each, 5 lbs.; as No. 2 (nearly). This produces 12 gallons of ink.

DR. WOLLASTON'S INK.—Take galls, 1 oz.; sulphate of iron, 3 drs.; gum, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; cold water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; put into a bottle and shake together every day for a fortnight or longer. This makes a durable ink which will bear diluting.

A SAFETY INK.—By adding ferrocyanide of potassium to ordinary ink, an indellible writing ink may be obtained. The removal of such an ink by an acid would result in the production of Prussian blue.

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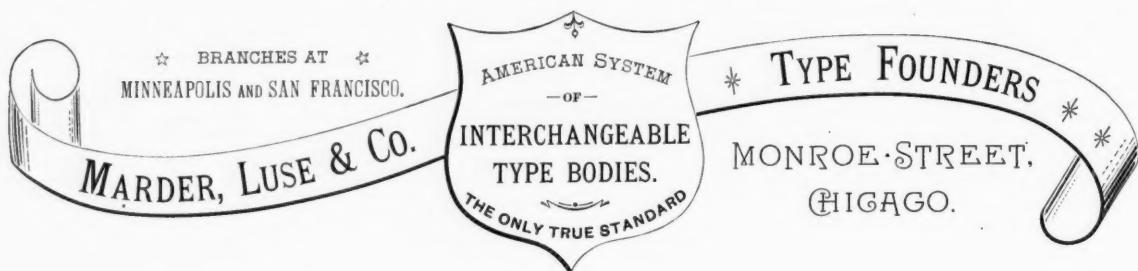
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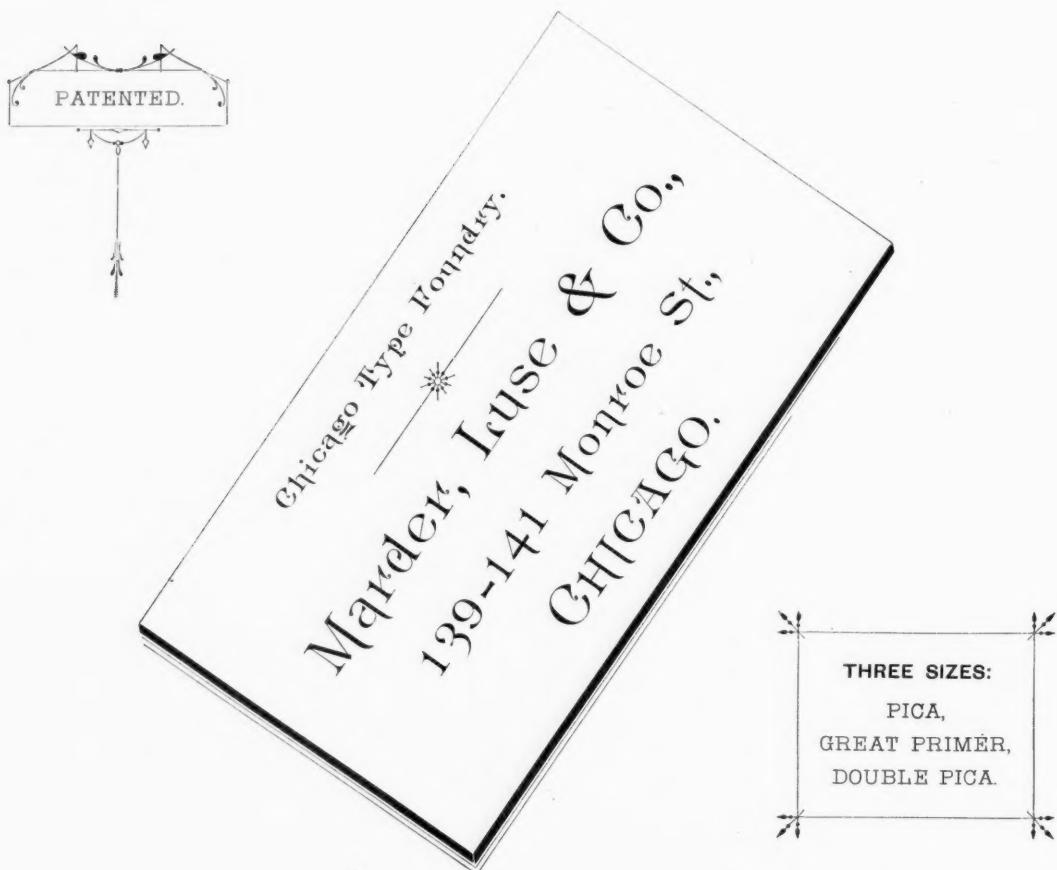
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The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

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R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

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R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

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R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPER'S.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building"), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shnedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feeding and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

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Ault & Viborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25-27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Shnedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

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Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

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Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.

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Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

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F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleyes, etc.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

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S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleyes and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

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Third. Forms wash easier, and if not clean it may be seen at a glance.
Fourth. The type gives a sharper and cleaner impression.
Fifth. The copper is a relief to the eyes.

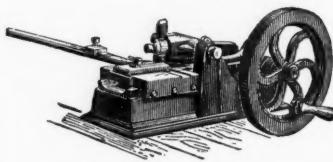
The "Tribune."

To NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.: NEW YORK, June 17, 1881.
 Gentlemen.—After using one dress on the New York "Tribune" for six years, by the stereotype process, I am thoroughly convinced that Copper-facing enhances the value and wear one hundred per cent.
 In addition to this, I am free to say that I would favor Copper-facing (if it did not offer the above advantage) simply because it is so much easier for printers to read; the copper is a relief to the eyes, while the white type is very injurious.
 Very truly, W. P. THOMPSON,
 Foreman, the "Tribune."

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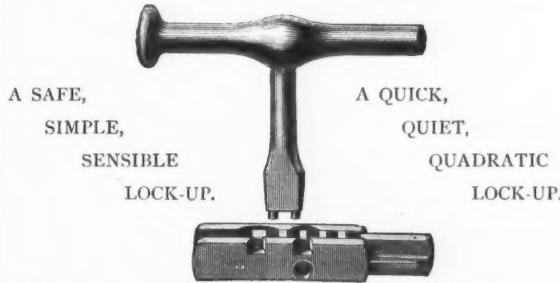
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"GREAT BREVIER."

To the Editor: CALDWELL, Kansas, August 16, 1885.
I notice in your issue for July that a writer from Hot Springs, Arkansas, wants to know where "great brevier" type is made. If he will consult the St. Louis Typefoundry's price list of printing material for 1882, he will find about forty different fonts listed as "great brevier." I know of no other foundry that makes this size, and can see no possible use for it, unless their "brevier" is "bastard," and that they take this method of introducing a useful size of brevier among their products. I have never used any of their material, so don't know that the latter clause is correct, but it is the only excuse I can find for a size between brevier and bourgeois.

Respectfully, F. P.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor: DUNDAS, Ontario, August 21, 1885.
I reply to your post card, we say that proper number of THE INLAND PRINTER came this way and was made very welcome, as it always is. I subscribe for it, not only for my own gratification, but for that of my employés, and I am pleased to be able to assure you that since first we have had it I can see marked improvement in work done by every boy in the office. Some of the little hints given in regard to practical matters have saved me ten times the cost of subscription, and the effect of the handsome get-up and neat display of your dress, and also of the specimens given, is felt in all the work turned out here. I think every employer ought to have THE INLAND PRINTER for the advancement of his own interests alone.

R. V. S.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To the Editor: SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 31, 1885.
Business here has been rather brisk, but work is now gradually falling off. There is no union here. Composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening paper, *The Journal*, 25 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, \$12 per week.

The principal morning paper, *The Saratogian*, has successfully issued Sunday editions this summer. At the beginning of the year it enlarged to eight pages, and later connected a folder with its newspaper press.

Saturday, the 29th, was the last day of the races, and on the evening of the same day Doring's military band, of Troy, which furnished the music for Congress Spring Park, gave its last concert.

F. A. B.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

To the Editor: PENDLETON, Oregon, August 25, 1885.
Printers from the eastern states are coming through here daily. We will soon find that the great number will force the scale of prices down. They are generally dead broke, and, although they have union cards, they go into an office and work for anything, frequently running old hands out. This is not appreciated by our western printers. We do not mind about their coming west, but they should keep the scale of prices as they find them. Here the scale is forty-five cents, but as we have no dailies, the weekly wages are from fifteen to eighteen dollars on weekly papers. Many who come here could make more by going into the harvest field, instead of loafing round the town, waiting for something to turn up.

The scale at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, forty miles from here, is fifty cents on morning papers; forty-five on evening; wages by the week, fifteen to twenty dollars; job printers, fifteen to twenty-one dollars. The girls in Walla Walla are playing the deuce with the business, working for from three to five dollars per week. There are twenty hands employed in the different offices, eleven of which are girls. The foremen are certainly to blame for this state of affairs.

H. S.

FROM HOUSTON.

To the Editor: HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 15, 1885.
The *Post* is at present hopelessly "ratted," but a change of management is expected on or before the first proximo, and, as the new manager is a union man, out and out, "great expectations" are indulged in. Whether matters will turn out as we wish, time must tell.

The Galveston *News* has established a plant at Dallas, and announces that on the first of October it will commence the publication of a morning paper, seven-day, which I am told will run about twenty-five cases. No union exists at present at Dallas, and it has long been the hotbed of "rats" in this state, but I doubt not a union will soon be organized there, the *News* being a strictly union sheet, and the foreman engaged a man whose unionism has never been questioned. If we once get a strong foothold in the town, we expect to make it one of the strongest points in Texas, instead of a standing menace, as it has heretofore been.

Respectfully, P. I.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, August 31, 1885.
Fred Morrison, a well known printer of this city, has received an offer as general manager of a newspaper in Enniskillen, Ireland. He has not yet decided to accept.

Henry Hough, for a long time proprietor of the Cobourg (Ont.) *World*, has sold out that paper, and is moving to Toronto to take charge of the business management of the comic paper *Grip*.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in this city in July. After routine business, the members proceeded on an excursion to New York. While in that city they were the guests of Mr. E. Wiman.

Robert Gay, formerly of Toronto, but now of Chicago, visited several of his old friends in this city.

There are seventeen members of the order of Knights of Pythias in the *Globe* office.

On Monday, the 17th ult., your correspondent, with several other printers, took advantage of an excursion to the beautiful town of Galt, on the Grand river, and visited, among other places of interest, the office of the *Galt Reporter*, and under the guidance of the genial John Bittman, manager, were escorted through the office, which occupies two stories and is a well lighted and ventilated building on Main street.

91.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1885.
With the advent of cooler weather business seems to be improving all around, not only in our own trade, but in all other vocations, and that very reliable authority, the *Public Ledger*, says that while times are not improving with cyclonic rapidity the increase in business is nevertheless real and sure. The New York correspondent of said journal also states that the merchants of that city are greatly encouraged at the outlook, particularly by the demand from the South and West.

The stovemolders of our city feel that the improvement in business warrants them in asking for an increase of ten per cent. As the strike only commenced today, of course, I cannot prognosticate as to the result.

The stonecutters of our city are also on a strike, and will most likely win in their fight. They have the active coöperation of the K. of L., journeymen masons' association, plumbers' association, and both branches of the granitecutters' organization.

I understand that the *Sunday School Times*, which has hitherto bestowed its patronage upon the *Times* printing-house, is about to start a publishing office of its own. This will, we think, be quite a blow to the *Times* office, over which there will not be many tears shed.

Mr. Eugene Munday, often styled, "the typographical poet," has been put in charge of the Collins' printing-house, and with his well known sagacity in business will, we believe, keep this house up to the high standard it has ever enjoyed.

Mr. Chas. Brigham, of whom I spoke in my last letter, and who has had an experience of over sixty years in the business, has, at the earnest solicitation of the editor and myself, promised to contribute to

THE INLAND PRINTER some reminiscences of his long apprenticeship to the trade. They will, no doubt, be very interesting. I may mention here that Mr. Brigham is a very devoted member of the typographical society, a beneficial organization of which I have before spoken, it being his duty, among many others, to visit the widows and orphans. If any of the Chicago printers want any pointers on a benevolent society for printers, and trade auxiliaries to printing, just write to him.

Whether it was because of the hauling over I gave the members of the Chicago Base Ball Club some time since in the I. P., or because of the ease with which they were able to "sit on," and, as they say, "wipe the floor up with them" or not, I cannot say; but it is a fact that the last time they were here playing our Philadelphia club they behaved themselves very decently. The Athletics, of our city, are a regular set of shysters, and mortify the base ball-loving public of the Quaker City by the very poor showing they are making. It is astonishing the number of printers that patronize the base ball matches here, and if their ability to play was equal to their zeal in shouting for the game they would make great manipulators of the sphere.

Yours, C. W. M.

FROM HAMILTON.

To the Editor: HAMILTON, Ont., September 2, 1885.

At a recent meeting of Hamilton Typographical Union No. 129 the following motion was carried:

1. That all employés and foremen connected with the printing-offices in the city be written to, asking that no boy under fifteen years of age be employed as an apprentice.
2. Stating that the time a boy is employed previous to that age not to count in the apprentice term of five years; and
3. That a fair common school education be required of all boys wishing to learn the trade.

Answers to the above were received from every office in the city. Proprietors and foremen alike signified their hearty approbation, and expressed their intention of acting up to the suggestions sent. Several in their replies expressed the opinion that this action should have been taken years ago. What fruit it will bring forth remains to be seen.

Mr. John McLeod, one of the old-time *Spectator* hands, has started a joboffice, with good prospects for having plenty of work. As he is a tip-top, square fellow, and good workman, he well deserves the best wishes of success from his many friends.

A new paper called *The Independent* made its appearance three weeks ago in the village of Grimsby, the center of the great peach district of Ontario. The fact of this being the first journal ever published in the village, and the neighboring vicinity being well populated, ought to be sufficient prospect for success in the new venture.

Among the "old Hamilton boys" home to "see the folks" the past month were Peter Foreman, of Detroit; Duncan McLeod, of Buffalo; Willie Young and Harry Heath, of Brooklyn.

X. V. X.

THE NEW ORLEANS AWARD.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1885.

We were very much surprised to find in the August issue of your valuable paper a communication purporting to be an explanation of "why" the Campbell Press Company did not win the prize at the New Orleans Exposition. This alleged explanation read more like a thinly disguised patent medicine advertisement than it did like a communication that would come properly under the head of correspondence, but the high character of your paper does not admit of even the suspicion of such a thing, so we are compelled to notice seriously what under other circumstances would simply provoke a smile. We notice the Campbell Company talk through Messrs. L. Graham & Son, who are their paid agents, and as such we leave it to an intelligent public to place value upon any statement they may make regarding the victory they did not win. They say, "We defy anybody to show a single copy of the work done on the Cottrell presses, etc." This is a bold, reckless statement, made, no doubt, on the presumption that we would adhere to our usual custom and not answer anything they might say; but in this case and under the circumstances, we feel it to be a duty we owe the trade to say that there were a large edition of catalogues printed on our

two-revolution press during the Exposition, by A. W. Hyatt, printer, of New Orleans, also considerable work on our country press, the composition of which was done by Patterson & Co., printers. We believe these facts effectually dispose of the Campbell Company's charge regarding there being no work done on our presses. In addition to this, our presses were always in order with no parts missing. This was not the case with the Campbell press, for, if we are correctly informed, they were compelled to run their press without a registering rack, owing to the irregularity of the mechanism, and the press was actually examined without this very essential part of a printing-press. Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, does it become the Campbell Company to question the ability or impugn the motives of the well known and honorable gentlemen that composed the jury? But it was ever thus with the Campbell Company. No test was ever satisfactory to them unless it could be on the banks of a canal (as at Tonawanda), with second-hand material and a jury composed of their own agents and stockholders.

In 1873, at the American Institute Fair at New York, the "Hoe" and "Cottrell" received medals, while the Campbell press, although profusely advertised and inclosed in a glass house, was totally ignored and did not receive anything. In addition to this, we have never heard of the Campbell press receiving a prize anywhere when it was in competition with anything but itself; this should be sufficient to quiet them, but their modesty is proverbial. In reference to their country press at the Exposition they admit it was not fitted with steam power, and why not? Are they not aware that there was ample power to be obtained, or were they afraid that if they started up with power the noise of it would drown the beautiful music of the Mexican band?

In conclusion, we desire to say that we do not blame them for feeling keenly their defeat after the many bold challenges made by them in the past, but question the wisdom of statements that make explanations from us a necessity. That, however, is their affair, and not ours. Mr. Editor, we thank you for permitting us to occupy so much of your valuable space on a matter of so little importance, but will make some amends by promising never again to notice anything the Campbell Company may say. We propose to let an intelligent public place a value on their *ex parte* statements.

Respectfully, C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

[So far as THE INLAND PRINTER is concerned, the above letter must close all controversy on this question. There is a limit to everything, and while we are anxious on proper occasions to present the claims and merits of the productions of all manufacturers connected with the printing trade, we are not willing to allow its columns to be used as a medium for crimination and recrimination between competing firms; justice to ourselves and advertisers alike forbidding us to do so.—EDITOR.]

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

LONDON, August 10, 1885.

Trade is dull, but there promises to be plenty of work with the advent of the general election, in a few months. The London Society of Compositors' funds, considering that there has been an increase on the quarter of something like £1,300, are in a very excellent condition.

"I say, mister, I'll clean your boots for ap'ny," said a miniature shoebblack to me, quietly, and catching hold of my coat-tails, the other day, while passing through Piccadilly. Now, he was a decided rat in thusly soliciting, but unsuccessfully, a "shine" at half the usual price; and his action is a very good instance of the method of not a few printers here, who will cut and compete, and turn out a correspondingly low class of work, just for the sake of doing a little more business, until they bring about their own ruin, or, to use the words of a pessimist, but first-class printer of a certain London company, when discussing the many uses that machinery was yet likely to be put to, "will cut their own throats."

Plenty of lithographers have been busy lately on the almanacs for next year. One of the calendars informs us that the Bastile was stormed on the "14th of July, 1879."

"Technicalities in the Composition and Printing of Newspapers," is the title of a handy little work that will see the light of this city in the course of a few weeks. It ought to be readily taken up and studied

in India, from which part of the world we receive evidences of the low nature of newspaper work. Perhaps heat is not conducive to the production of good printing.

THE INLAND PRINTER commands the admiration of all of the trade who gaze upon it. Great interest is taken in its arrival each month, and its literary matter is well read, especially Mr. Stephen McNamara's articles on "The Printing-Press," which are considered the most excellent writings on the subject yet published. Only one fellow-workman have I come across, and he a constant frequenter of music halls and such places, who takes no interest in the Chicago monthly, and asked, "What's the use of that to a news comp?" But others pronounce it unique, which is a great deal, and as healthy as was the action of a Mandan (Dak.) employer's workmen in showing their independence, rather than be deprived of their due.

I refer to the "Employer's Letter," published in July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the healthy tactics pursued by his employés being in any way ground down. Would that the same class of men this side of the Atlantic be a little less cringing and servile in their conduct; for, besides injuring themselves by acting obsequiously, they gain no respect from their employers.

Advertisements for girls to learn the printing are occasionally to be seen in the papers. A firm in a populous town directly northwest of London took more than a dozen girls into their employ about two years ago, but after an eighteen months' trial, had to dispense with their services—surely a good enough test. Their proofs were sights to behold; each one was peppered with punctuation errors. On reprint they were passably clear, but with manuscript they were totally at a loss as regarded the art of pointing; nor did they seem to improve in this respect at all.

These members of the fair sex—"compositresses," as they call themselves—are incessant talkers. It was found absolutely necessary to put them on piece to keep the peace; but the evil still continuing, and a telegraph clerk, who worked in the room next that in which the females operated, and through the door in which room they had continually to pass, being unable to "hear the clicking of the telegraphic apparatus," wrote on said door, "For heaven's sake close this door"; and being a notoriously bad writer, another had written beneath, "For hell's sake caligraph properly."

One of our printing trade journals the other week was complaining of the low wages paid to printers in some parts of Germany and Hungary. I hear, but trust it is not a fact, that some compositors in certain parts of the countries named, "set up, machine, and then go out and sell the papers," for which they receive from twelve to sixteen shillings a week.

"A few smart compositors wanted; 6½ pence per thousand (ens); leaded matter the same, and leads not counted; plenty of work to steady men." So reads an advertisement under my eye. Well, "leaded matter the same and leads not counted" beats all I've heard before. The writer has known of six leads constituting a line in several offices, and then the compositors gained little or nothing by that; but hang off leading matter at same price as solid stuff!

When four months ago General Grant was so near the gates of death, gazetteers and penny-a-liners sharpened up their wits for a score or so of "it-is-reported's" and "it-is-said's" of the late general. Some actually got into print! But the majority had to save what they had written. Now, however, they are at liberty, and we shall be, I suppose, interested in many remarkable and wonderful anecdotes of the deceased during the next few months.

I have never heard or known of an employer, when negotiating with workmen to compose on a newspaper, sending them a copy of the paper on which they may be engaged. Masters should make a note of this, and always take care to, and send a copy—two would be better—to any applicant for a situation, in order that they may know something of the style of such house before commencing work.

PRINTERIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Halifax, Nova Scotia, under date of August 26, says: "We are now in negotiation with some of the offices where no union men are employed at present, and hope soon to report a large increase in membership."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. P., New Haven, Conn.—1. Our advice is, by all means try again to get a situation in a number one printing establishment; don't mind about the size of it. You evidently have natural talent, but you have much yet to learn. Quit the amateur part of the business; place yourself under an efficient instructor, and in a short time you will thank us for the advice now given you. 2. You must learn the trade before you can be admitted into the union.

AN Iowa correspondent, under date of August 20, writes as follows:

I have worked at the trade for fifteen years, and never, until today, had occasion to work copying ink, and a nice time I had of it. Worked all O. K. for about one hundred copies, then it dried on me the rollers and disc. I tumbled, and commenced washing up, and after about a half hour's hard work succeeded in getting things tolerably clean. What I want to know at present is, "What shall I do to be saved?" and enable me to work copying ink. If you can tell me the *modus operandi*, please do so.

Answer.—Without laying down any ironclad rule the following suggestions may always be adopted with advantage: In putting on a form to be worked in copying ink it should be carefully and thoroughly washed and cleaned with *lye*, instead of benzine. The rollers should be treated in the same manner, old leathery ones being the best, however, as copying ink is a roller destroyer; yet they generally have to be humored as much in this kind of work as any the pressman has to do. Care must be taken that they are thoroughly dry and smooth, as the ink gives suction to the rollers. They must be free from cracks, because no matter how much care is taken the foreign matter will ooze out and spoil the job. Have everything ready and clean before the ink is applied, because a stoppage when starting will necessitate a "wash-up." If the form does not take ink readily a little glycerine or molasses judiciously applied will generally have the desired effect; but it sometimes happens that not only the can but the brand itself has to be changed before the object is attained. In a country town this cannot always be secured, hence the necessity for using all available precautions. If necessary to wash up, do so with *water*, using neither soap, *lye*, nor benzine.

FIRST POWER PRINTING-PRESS.

The first power printing-press used in this country, or on this continent was invented and patented by Daniel Tredwell in 1826, and was put into operation in Batterymarch street, in this city, in 1827. It was a bed-and-platten press of pretty large dimensions, they being capable of carrying a form a little larger than the ordinary hand presses then in use. The bed was horizontal and reciprocating. The press was constructed of very large wooden timbers about twelve inches square and a great quantity of cast and wrought iron. Connected with its huge frame was a wilderness of belts, cams, pitmen, gearings, and cranks. Its weight was enormous. A very strong rotating-reciprocating vertical iron shaft gave motion to its numerous and complicated parts.—*Boston Journal*.

HONEST PAPER MAKERS OF OLD TIMES.

I recently saw some paper which had been printed on as long ago as 1453, and was surprised at its excellent quality. I imagined that papers were made at the present day in every way superior to those made so long ago; but after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion. I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and on looking through it is seen a water mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results? I think not. There always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fiber to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical is to make the paper get hard and brittle with age.—*London Papermakers' Circular*.

THE CHALLENGE JOB PRESS.

The accompanying cut gives a correct representation of the half medium Challenge Press, manufactured by the Shnedewend & Lee Company, Nos., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, from which it will be seen that it is similar in many respects to the Old Style Gordon which has always been a favorite with printers. In it are retained all the good points of the original press, to which have been added many improvements, which the makers claim render the Challenge superior to other printing machines in the market. It is constructed from entirely new patterns, and all parts are made to jigs and templets, so as to be interchangeable. The material and workmanship are of the very best, and it is offered in the belief that the verdict of those testing and giving it a fair trial, will justify the claims put forth in its behalf.

The following are a few of the points in which superiority over its rivals are claimed.

Perfect register, simplicity in construction, and complete distribution. Will print a form which entirely fills the chase, without any strain, and will ink the form thoroughly. Will also print as fast as the sheets can be fed, and the peculiar platen motion makes it the easiest press to feed at a rapid rate. Runs easily and noiselessly, and there can be no spring in bed or platen, it being twenty per cent heavier throughout than the original press.

Among the many *improvements* claimed may be enumerated the following:

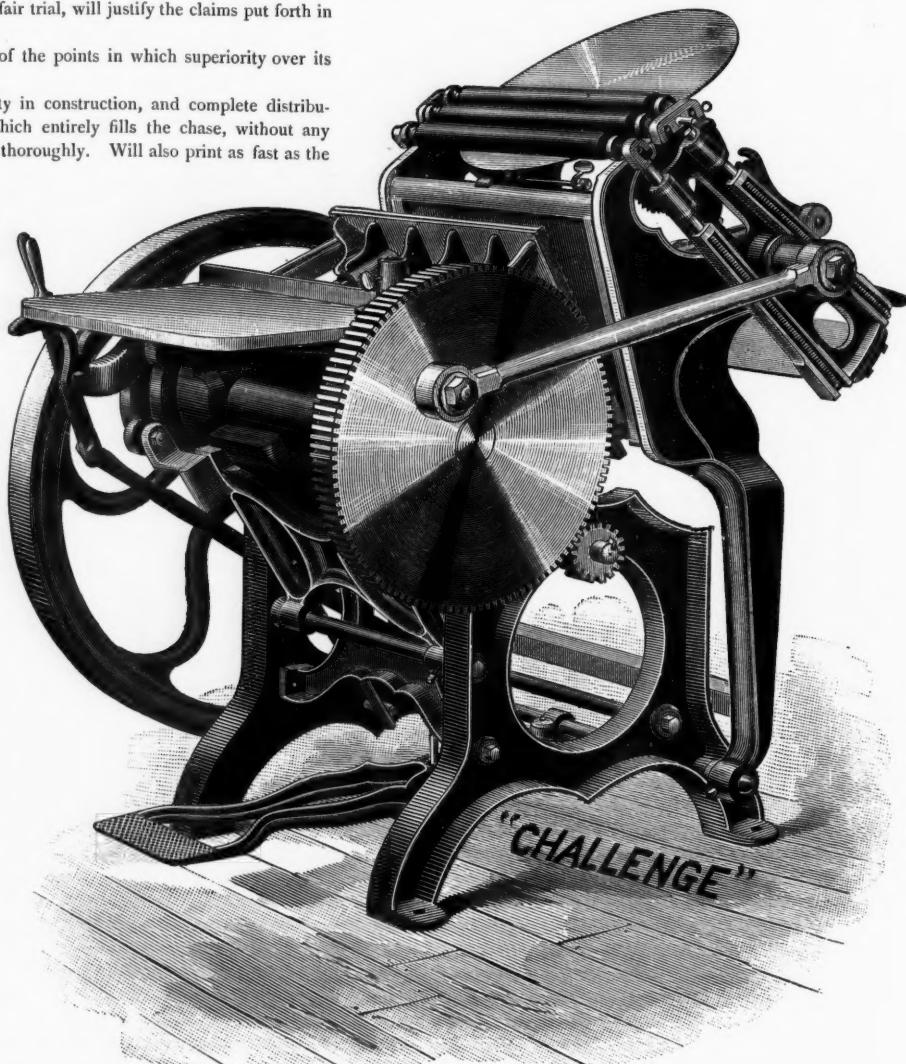
Patent Chase Hook. This is a device for fastening the chase into the press. It is instantaneous in operation, and holds it firmly in place, preventing it working loose under any circumstances. Patent Depressible Grippers, which can be depressed upon the tympan, at any angle of the platen, by simply pressing down upon them, and which assume their proper position when the finger is removed. Patent Impression Throw-Off; side arms made of forged steel; improved disc motion; platen and bed strengthened; cam and cam-roller broader, and gears made wider and heavier. Sizes manufactured range from an eighth medium to half super royal. The firm exhibit many flattering testimonials, verifying the merits claimed, from printers throughout the country, who are now using it, and who express in unstinted terms their satisfaction with the work it turns out, and the many advantages it possesses.

A NEW surrogate for the manufacture of paper is said to have been discovered in a weed, a variety of broom, which is to be found in immense masses in the forests of Bohemia. Experts were stated to have favorably reported upon the suitability of the plant of the paper pulp, and negotiations have been entered into for the acquisition of large estates with water-power, with a view to manufacture.

METHOD OF COLORING PAPER.

This is an improved process of coloring paper in endless rolls by passing the paper through a suitable coloring-bath in such a manner that the paper is thoroughly impregnated with the coloring matter, then removing the surplus color by pressure, and subsequently drying the paper.

The paper to be colored is placed on a roller and is then conducted over a tension-roller and under a roller which rotates in the color reservoir. After leaving the color reservoir the paper is passed over another tension-roller, which is covered with India-rubber, then over a guide-roller and between pressure-rollers. In order to remove any super-



fluous color from the surface of the paper before the paper is passed to the drying cylinders, the paper is fed through between the pressure-rollers and over a felt cloth or band, which runs over the tension and guide rollers, and on which the paper is pressed by one of the pressure-rollers, all superfluous color being thus pressed out. The color so expressed flows into a reservoir, in which the color is collected for future use. As, however, the color so collected has in most cases lost somewhat of its intensity, it is not fed directly back to the first reservoir, but is passed through a tube into a collecting vat or trough, where it is mixed with a quantity of fresh color, and is then conducted through a connecting-tube into the reservoir.

I WISH I WAS AN EDITOR.

I wish I was an editor,
I really do, indeed;
It seems to me that editors
Get everything they need.

They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circuses,
And other kind of shows,

When a mammoth cheese is cut,
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice.

The largest pumpkin, the longest beet,
And other garden stuff,
Is blown into the sanctum by
And editorial puff.

The biggest bugs will speak to them,
No matter how they dress;
A shabby coat is nothing, if
You own a printing-press.

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls, who know
That they will crack up everything
That ladies have to show

And thus they get a blow-out free;
At every party feed;
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.

A FAMILY ROW.

"Business is awful dull," said the em brace, the other morning; "I wish it would pick up a little."

"You needn't grumble," replied the 3-em space; "You don't have much to do when the rest of us are busy. It's a very cold day when I get left out."

"That's so, Em, brace up," put in the pound mark. "We have a soft snap compared with those acephalous creatures down there."

"You shut up, Johnny Bull?" snapped the en quad. "You don't stand very high in this country, anyhow."

"I stand higher than you do in any country, you old drudge," replied the pound mark; "you wouldn't dare stand high enough to show your face, for fear you'd get shoved down; and —"

"I am getting rather lonesome, myself," interrupted the period. "I haven't seen a hyphen for two days, and we are usually very intimate; sometimes I think the partition might as well be left out. Why can't you fellows —"

"You keep still till the rest of us get through, old fly-speck," snarled the hair space; "your place is at the last end. Don't stick your nose in at the middle of the sentence."

"What a lively chap that hare's pace is!" facetiously remarked the em quad to the cipher. "By the way, if we are to speak in order I ought to be heard first, for I always have to stand up first."

"I should say not," retorted the cipher. "You have no right to show up at all. You never made your mark in the world, as we have."

"Well, to hear that cipher talk, one would think he amounted to something," said the 9. He knows very well that he don't cut any figure unless one of us stands in front of him, to give him a value."

"Speaking of values," called out the dollar mark, "reminds me that I have to stand in front of you both if you are to have any commercial value."

"You couldn't any of you stand up if it wasn't for me," grumbled the 3-em quad. "All you fellows have to do is to stick up your heads and look smart, while I do more work than any of you, and get no credit for it."

Just then the job galley came along and set down on all of them, or there is no telling how the trouble might have ended. F. J. H.

PROCESSES FOR ILLUSTRATION.

The art of Xylography came into existence with the invention of printing. The fact that prior to the introduction of printing, insignia and coats-of-arms had been cut upon wood and duplicated by impressions in wax or clay, signifies little in the history of the wood cut, as the essential element of printing, the duplicating upon paper or similar material, was wanting until the advent of Gutenberg.

Senefelder's process of lithography relies on the fact, that if on a lithographic stone, which is composed mainly of carbonate of lime, a drawing be made with any greasy substance, the same by the aid of an acid and of gum arabic will enter into a chemical combination with the stone, from which now impressions may be taken upon a lithographic printing press, inasmuch as the stone being dampened with water, the drawing will accept very readily the fatty printing ink rolled over the plate, while the moistened surface will reject the same.

For the illustration of printed text this process can hardly be styled well adapted, being cumbersome, calling for a printing in lithography and a printing on the letterpress and thus advancing the cost of production.

In the wood cut is found the best means for the execution of illustrations, which can be multiplied upon the letter-press simultaneously with the explanatory text, and it cannot be denied that the art of lithography has been brought to a state of perfection which must excite admiration. But, it may be asked, where are we to obtain such beautifully executed wood cuts?

It is, indeed, singular that only in a very few cities are there true xylographic bureaus. Counting Leipsic, Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart, almost all the places have been named where there are found extensive and artistically conducted establishments for wood engraving and therefore almost all orders fall to the share of those cities.

And much is left undone! What might not be accomplished in book printing, if a suitable substitute for the wood-cut could be found? —*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF AUGUST 4, 1885.

323,394.—Printing-machine delivery apparatus. A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to J. & E. McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 11, 1885.

324,195.—Printed. Mechanism for feeding boards to be. A. H. Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

323,925.—Printing-machine. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pa.

324,253.—Printing-machine. Oscillating cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

324,002.—Printing-presses, etc., counter for. C. T. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 18, 1885.

324,699.—Quoin and side-stick. M. J. Hughes, Jersey City, N. J.

324,423.—Types. Manufacturing elastic faced printing. R. H. Smith, Springfield, Mass.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 25, 1885.

324,974, etc.—4 patents. Printing-machine. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J.

324,986, etc.—2 patents. Printing-machine. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

324,967.—Printing-machine delivery apparatus. S. D. Tucker, New York, N. Y.

325,118.—Printing-machine, sheet-delivery mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

324,939. Printing-machines, sheet-flyer for. L. W. Hyde and A. H. Seaman, Brooklyn and New York, N. Y.

A GERMAN paper, the *Zeitschrift fur Instrumentenbau*, gives an interesting account of a pianoforte made in Paris, in which paper was made to take the place of wood, the whole case being manufactured from paper so compressed that it was able to receive a hard surface which took a perfect polish. The color was cream-white. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous sounds, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compress paper may have some influence in effecting this modification of sound.

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The New York *Graphic*, not long ago, published a page of twenty-eight portraits of Washington correspondents whose lives were sketched in the briefest space possible. Of the twenty-eight correspondents named about twenty of them had begun at the roller in the printing-office, and had made their way up through the places of compositor, proofreader, city reporter, capital correspondent and staff writer, to the place of Washington representative. Very few of the hundred or more correspondents there have had the benefits of college preparation for their work. It should also be said, in justice to the majority, that they are not conspicuously outshone by the men who came into the journalistic profession with diplomas attesting their proficiency as scholars. They come in time to be the confidential friends of many public officers and members of congress, who treat them with respect, trust them with secrets of state, ask their advice in matters of policy, call upon them for encouragement, rely upon them for support, and dread their criticism. As a body, the correspondents are men of honor. The temptation to misrepresent or conceal is indulged in by very few of them. It is not a distinction now, whatever may have been the case in years gone by, to be a roysterer and a brawler.—*New York Times*.

THE OLD PRINTER.

And so the old printer was dead. Of course, when a man has been sticking type until his head is whiter than rag paper, and he counts the years of his work by the boxes in the lower case, you expect him to turn his rule any day. And yet the empty case at the old man's window looked terribly lonesome next day. A great many times that day the boys, who were unusually quiet, looked over at his case, and wondered if the old man wouldn't miss it, and the office clock, and the high stool, and his old stick, and the big solemn-looking spectacles he used to wear. Of course he'd get along; but for so many years those things had been his daily companions, the boys wondered if the old man might not miss them just a little bit, at first. I think, indeed, that Slug Seven said: "We ought to have sent them with him; we could have buried them with the old man anyhow," he said. You see, Slug Seven was a good printer and a good man, but he used to work on a sage brush and alkali paper down in New Mexico and out in Arizona, and he had a whole brain full of heathenish Indian ideas. He wanted the boys to put on subs that night, so the regulars could go out to the cemetery—"bone-yard," Slug Seven called it—and burn the stool, case, and the old shoes that served for the old man's private hell-box, on the old printer's grave.

The old man had been on the paper longer than any of us. He used to shake his head when the boys stopped at the stone to Jeff before they went down stairs. "Twun't do, fellows," he would say; "I've been there, and I know. Night of the 27th of November, 1844, I came into this town a bilin', not a cent in my pocket, and enough tam-arrack in my head to get me a night's lodgin', and I slept in the cellar that night with my legs on the ground, my back on a bundle of paper, and my head on an ink-keg. The next day I caught on to this very case, and I says: 'How long can I keep this job, boss?' And the old man looked at me, and he was lookin' at the raggiest and orneriest tramp printer that ever struck him for grubstake, and he said: 'Long as you stay sober, young fellow.' And he kept his word, and here I am ever since, and where's all the boys that started even with me and away ahead of me? It don't pay, young fellows. There's beer down stairs and there's ice water in the pail in the corner. One costs money and the tothers's free; one makes tramp printers and the tother saves 'em. Stick to the saloon in the corner, fellows; drink at the sign of the tin dipper, and you'll have eyes and nerves to stick type when you're seventy."

Somehow the boys always enjoyed the old man's homely little temperance lectures, and in the forty years he stood at the case and preached, if he wasn't quite so eloquent as Gough, every now and then he coaxed some type away from the sign of the glass-mug to the sign of the tin-dipper. And sometimes the old man used to stumble little himself, but that was long ago. He would be gone a day or two, and come back quietly, penitent, and very oblivious to the occasional

remarks of a mysterious character who would drift up and down the alleys. But this didn't often happen, because the boys always liked the old man and felt sorry for him, and they respected his penitence, and finally only the new men or the subs ever said a word about these annual disappearances. All the old man would ever say about them was that he had "been up in the country to bury his uncle." His uncle died hard, but he did die at last, and the old man, for many years, stood like a conqueror at the time-worn old case with his enemy under his feet.—*Ex.*

PAPER CONTRACTS.

Good paper has fallen to very cheap prices in the United States, as any one will perceive who keeps track of the large contracts when their terms are made public. A recent contract is that awarded by the secretary of the state of Massachusetts to Carter, Rice & Co., of Boston, for furnishing paper for the state printing from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886, at three rates: Machine finished book paper at 5.80 cents per pound, supercalendered book paper at 6.67 cents per pound, Weston's ledger paper at 26 per cent discount from list prices, Parsons Paper Company's bonds and linens at 35 per cent discount from list prices, "Scotch" ledger at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, Royal ledger at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, Old Berkshire Mills at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, Arlington Mills at 13 cents per pound, Crown Imperial at 12 cents per pound.—*Paper World*.

THE BROWN FOLDING MACHINE.



Ever since 1849 various inventions have been placed before printers and publishers in the way of folding machines. The first efforts in this line of machinery were crude affairs, and bear the same relation to those of the present day, as the printing-press of that time bears to the ones now in use. They were complicated, unreliable and inaccurate, easily gotten out of repair and slow in speed. Gradually, advances have been made until there is now produced folding machinery almost perfect in every particular. Simplicity, combined with a desire for a greater speed, has wrought beneficial changes. It is now as essential to have a fast folder as a fast press; publishers must "make the trains," and machinery is demanded fast enough to meet the want. Printing-offices will no longer put up with folders whose capacity does not exceed 2,500 per hour, when they can obtain the latest improved machines with a capacity of 3,600 to 4,000 per hour.

At the exposition recently held in New Orleans, of the few gold medals awarded competitors in the Printer's Department, the Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pa., secured two; one for the best Hand-feed Newspaper Folder, and the other for the best Attached Newspaper Folder. These were the only machines placed on exhibit by the above company, although they manufacture various styles of folders, such as book folders, special folders, double folders, insetting folders and combination folders. The Brown folder has been on the market only a little over two years, and has gained such a name for true worth, that the manufacturers have been obliged to move into new and larger shops, where they can supply the demand. During the last year they have been continually behind their orders from a month to six weeks, which goes to show the great popularity they have gained. They have been sent to England where competent judges have pronounced them far ahead of folders constructed in that country, thus scoring one more for "us Yankees." Parties contemplating the purchase of folding machines can get full information regarding the different styles by addressing the manufacturers.

IMPOSITION.

A HALF-SHEET OF FORTY-EIGHTS WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

6	65	22	8	6			
7	18	19					
11	14	15	10				

95	14	42	96	15			
31			43				
35	38	39	34				

A HALF-SHEET OF FORTY-EIGHTS WITH THREE SIGNATURES.

46	19	94	93				
39	42	43	38				
81	13	60	61				

23	26	27	22				
8	6	61	5				
1	16	13	4				

A HALF-SHEET OF SEVENTY-TWOS WITH THREE SIGNATURES.

a	49	56	52				
	72	53	48				
	69	68	51				
	22	33	55				

41	52	53	50				
44	55	56	57				

A COMMON QUARTER-SHEET OF SIXTY-FOURS.

13	20	21	12				
91	21	25	6				
1	32		8				

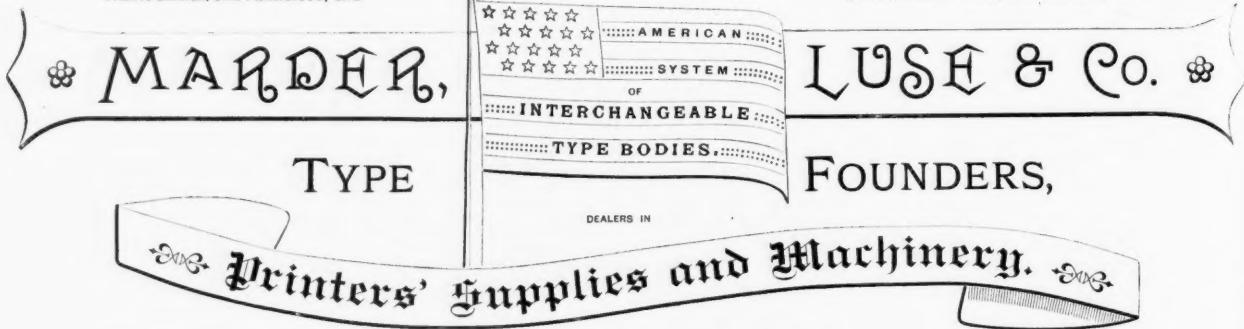
A QUARTER-SHEET OF SIXTY-FOURS WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

81	18	08	61				
23	26	27	22				
05	65	73	21				
21	28	25	24				
8	6	13	4				
1	16						

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



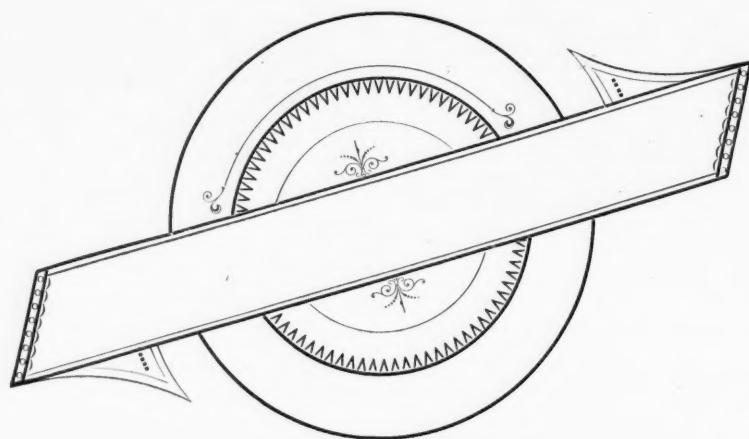
Office and Foundry: 139-141 MONROE ST.

Machine Shops:
121-123 West Washington St.

CHICAGO,

188

ALFRED PYE, COMPOSITOR (WITH MARDER, LUSE & CO.), CHICAGO.



A. R. ALLEXON, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.

—A. H. SEINSHEIMER.—

SAM'L SEINSHEIMER.

LEE SEINSHEIMER.



30 West Pearl Street,



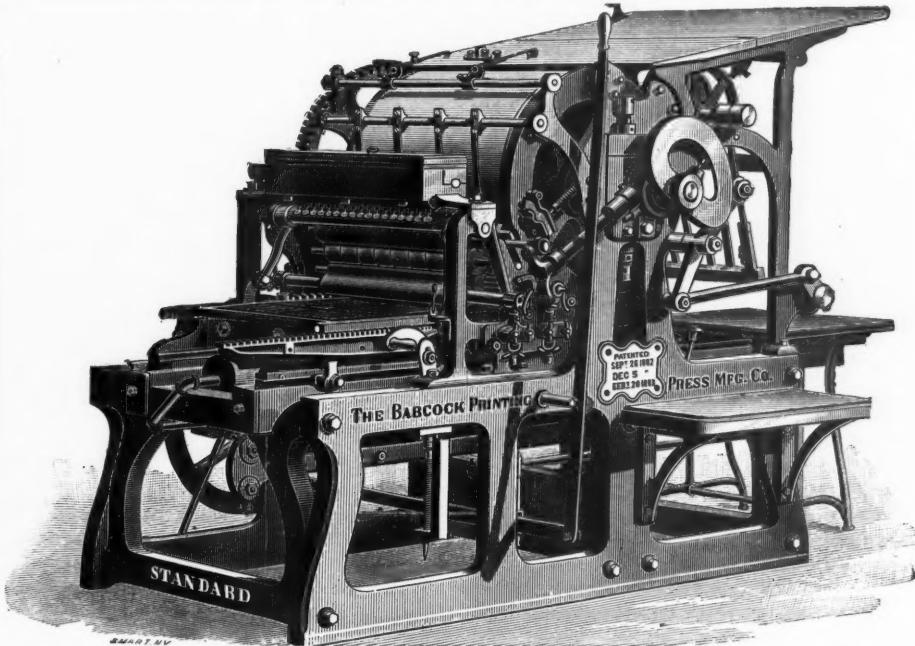
GEORGE W. BATEMAN, COMPOSITOR, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

188

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. Co's

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution ^{AND} Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Topless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. **AIR VALVE**, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD**, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." **THE INK FOUNTAIN** is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have **PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION** and **PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM**, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1, Size bed 19 x 24.....	\$1,150.00	No. 5, Size bed 29 x 42.....	\$2,000.00
2, " 22 x 26.....	1,400.00	6, " 32 x 46.....	2,200.00
3, " 25 x 31.....	1,600.00	7, " 33 x 51.....	2,350.00
4, " 27 x 38.....	1,800.00	8, " 36 x 53.....	2,700.00
No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....	\$3,200.00		

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up* motion, ena-

bling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and with the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and

solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, \$1,100. Steam Fixtures, \$50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to HUKE & SPARKS)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating
Machinery, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines,
Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing
Machinery, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPER,
CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS
my
Specially.
BOOKBINDER
163 & 165
DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, O.

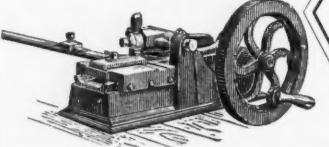
**SHELDON COLLINS'
SON & CO.,**
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making,
Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
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CHICAGO, ILL.

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Merchants in all Requisites
pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS
AND NEWSDEALERS,
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CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
Printing and Lithographic Inks
—AND—
VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 William St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests
pertaining to Printerdom.
COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY—
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 Race Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PRICE, \$1.50.
Lovers of humor, send
for a copy.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
(Successor to ELLACOTT & LYMAN)
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule,
Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved
Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.

We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Send for
Press & Tool
Catalogue.

GEO. WEBBER,
DEALER IN
PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 W. Lake St.,

O—CHICAGO.—O

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice. Highest Prices paid for Printers' and Binders' Cuttings. Offices in the city cleared periodically by arrangement.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,
191 SO. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, \$2.00.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOGRAPHIC MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

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H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &c.

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Liberal discount to Printers.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844),

PATENT • ROLLER • COMPOSITION
IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK, all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK.

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NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

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COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

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TO PRINTERS ONLY.

SPECIAL LINE

OF

ORDERS OF DANCE

AND

Announcement Circulars,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sample set, with price list, sent on receipt of 25c.

EVANS & DARLING,

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**SIOUX CITY
NEWSPAPER UNION.**

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE next (October) issue will commence Volume 3, improved with several new features calculated to make it what it aspires to be,

The Leading Trade Journal of the World in the Printing Industry.

All employing printers are invited to sustain with their subscriptions a journal alive to their interests, and to keep themselves informed of the improvements and changes continually taking place and crowding out the old time methods.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR.

Those who may not be in possession of a complete file of Volume 2, are informed that we have a limited quantity of this volume handsomely bound in Russia, which we shall place on the market at *Three Dollars* per copy. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment.

No printing-office, typographical library, employers' workshop or workman's bookcase should be without this valuable addition to typographical literature.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

“UNIQUE”

Is the name of the Stereotype Machine which *only* meets the wants of those who do their own stereotyping, and recent improvements added thereto have *doubled its speed* and convenience, and rendered it unrivaled—unapproached. Our patent type-high Expansion Chase will expand or contract to any size from a single letter up, gripping it each way like a vice, without the use of a mallet, shooting stick, quoins, bevel or guard furniture. Molds can be taken in a few minutes. Are ready to cast from without pasting on leaders. Removal of a single screw allows chase to be thrown open (to remove forms or casts), or closed *instantly*, without breaking measure, any number of times. Makes a solid wall of iron to hold the matrix down on every side. Metal *cannot* run behind matrix. Big improvement in coring. Cast comes out *type-high, exact length and width of chase inside.*



NO SAWING; NO PLANING. All this hard work saved. Outfits are cheapest in first cost. Strong, durable, most economical and convenient in use. You miss it if you buy any other. Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO, MERIDEN, CONN.

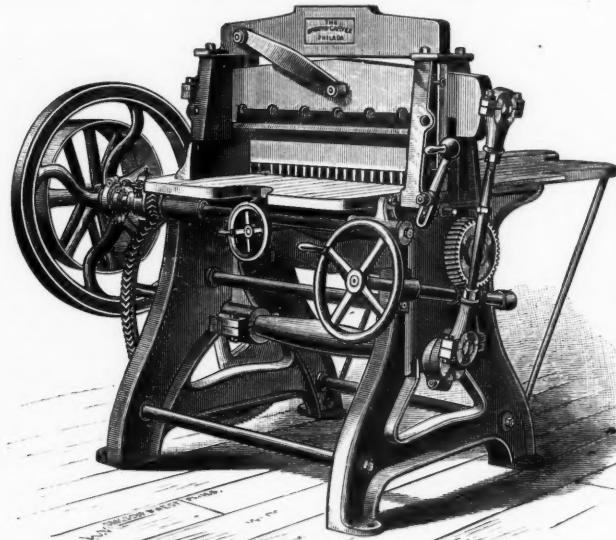
(Cut No. 1 shows casting box open, with empty chase in position, but under it shows how chase opens when screw is removed.)

† † G. R. GARVER, † †

Successor and Manufacturer of THE BROWN & CARVER

IMPROVED · PAPER · CUTTING · MACHINES,

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.



SIZES OF PAPER CUTTING MACHINES—STEAM POWER.

48 inch.....	\$1,200	33 inch.....	\$575
43 inch.....	885	30 inch.....	500
37 inch.....	700	Larger sizes made to order.	

Boxing and Shipping extra. Machines shipped at Purchaser's risk.

THESE Machines have been remodeled, and neither time nor expense has been spared in bringing them to a high and critical standard of perfection. They now stand first in the market. Unequalled for Durability, Excellence of Construction, Accuracy of Work and Rapidity of Movement; their merits are self evident, and, by the testimony of the Centennial Judges, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of New York, they are, in every respect, the most reliable machine in the market. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the adaptation of this machine to all kinds of work done by Printers, Bookbinders, Paper-Box Makers, Label Printers, Lithographers, etc. The peculiar construction and perfect adjustment make them the strongest and most powerful machine in use.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

- FIRST.—Superior proportions and construction of machine frame, giving strength and solidity, without excess of metal.
- SECOND.—Superior manner of hanging and adjusting knife bar, thus relieving head or top of machine frame from undue strain during the cut, and allowing easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end.
- THIRD.—Superior arrangement of machine table, same having slots or grooves for the traverse gauge to move in, thus preventing sheets of paper becoming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.
- FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in sections and adjustable, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.
- FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut to the last half-inch, thus effecting great saving in paper, and facilitating the cutting of small work.
- SIXTH.—Superior position of clamp wheel, enabling operator to clamp stock rapidly and without stooping.
- SEVENTH.—Adjustable side gauges, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.
- EIGHTH.—Simplicity of machine, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.
- NINTH.—Noiseless friction clutch, for starting and stopping the machine easily and without a jar, whereby a greatly increased speed is obtained without endangering the machine.

HEMPEL'S : PATENT : STEEL : QUOIN.



THE Old Reliable and only - - - - -
Perfect Quoin yet introduced.

HE..ESPECIAL..ATTENTION..OF..PRINTERS..AND
DEALERS..IS..CALLED..TO..THE
FOLLOWING..FACTS:

THE HEMPEL QUOIN is not a simple casting, as some may think, but each quoin is finished by passing through five sets of machinery before it is packed for sale, the result being that any two quoins taken at random constitute a pair, and are exactly alike. This produces good and true work with great economy of time. The same cannot be said of any other quoin.

No other quoin that we have yet seen is so constructed that it can be finished and made true by machinery at a reasonable cost; while none will lock a form as quickly and with as little labor as the HEMPEL QUOIN.

Although many attempts have been made to supersede the HEMPEL QUOIN, none have proved successful. Amateurs, novices, as well as old hands, easily acquire the knack of using them to advantage, and all acknowledge that they are the perfection of a lock-up. Some printers as well as dealers, have been led to buy imitations of our quoins, owing partly to their resemblance to ours, but particularly on account of the low price at which they were offered, and the invariable result has been that they were dear at any price.

Attempts have also been made to introduce quoins resembling one of our old patented quoins, which we found imperfect, and did not introduce on that account; yet unprincipled and irresponsible parties, having made slight alterations, are seeking to introduce these imperfect quoins, and have in some instances succeeded in doing so — partly on account of the partial resemblance of these quoins to our perfected quoin, but, principally, because they offered and sold them at any price. The result has been that the victims have often become prejudiced against all mechanical quoins.

All quoins geared together with teeth and a key, or having a feather or rib and groove to prevent them from sliding laterally on each other, are an infringement on some of our various patents, and their sale and use makes both vendor and user liable to a suit for damages. As a rule, it will be found that these infringements are offered by irresponsible parties, and we would kindly suggest to purchasers to use caution in purchasing quoins that possess any feature resembling ours.

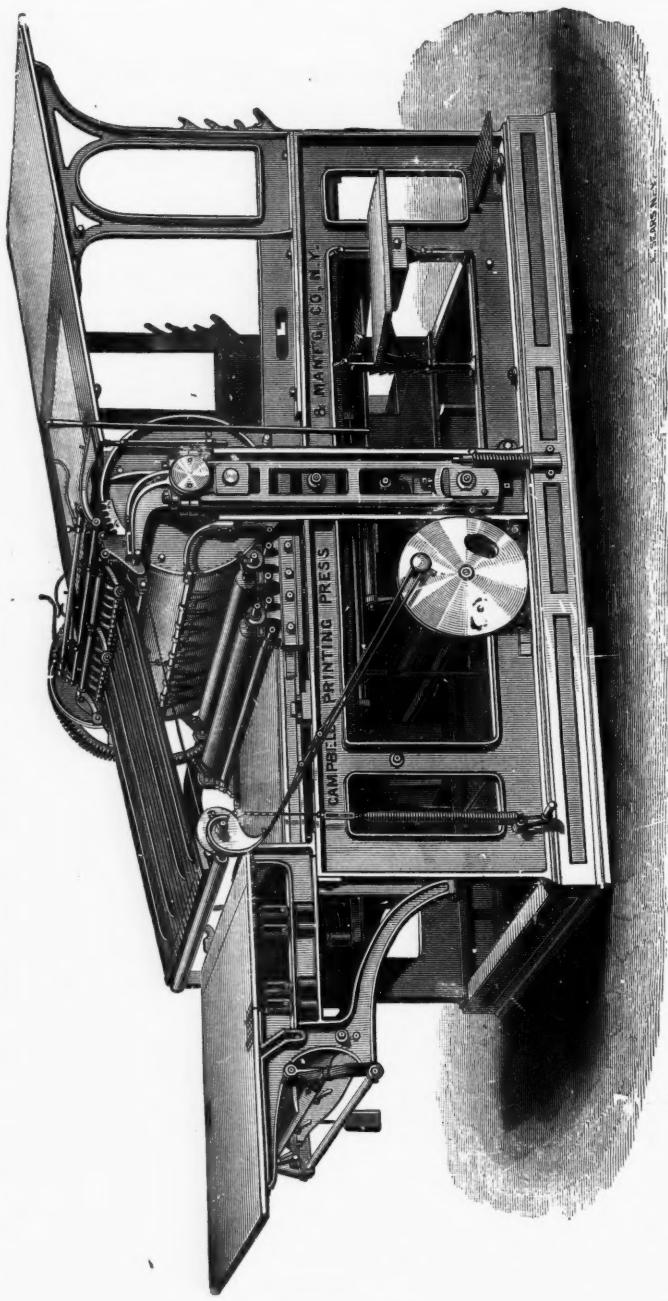
We have but one factory in America, which is located a Buffalo, N.Y., and our quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials.

HEMPEL & DINGENS,

- - - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.



NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED.
CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.

*NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND
TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT
TO GET AT.*

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.
EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.
PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street.

306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

PERSONAL.

WALTER SCOTT, the well known press manufacturer of Plainfield, New Jersey, is in this city, and intends to remain in our midst for some days.

J. W. BUTLER, of the Butler Paper Company, has just returned, reinvigorated in mind and body, from his vacation among the Berkshire Hills.

MR. HUKE, of the firm of Ostrander & Huke, has just returned from an extended business trip to the South. He reports the outlook very encouraging.

CHARLES H. PETERS, of the firm of Seemann & Peters, publishers of the Saginaw *Evening News*, paid us a friendly call, and seems to be hopeful of the business outlook.

A. E. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, has been spending his vacation at the Dells and Devil Lake, Wisconsin. He returns strengthened and refreshed, and prepared for the duties of an arduous fall business.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. A. R. Hart, manager of the Photo-Engraving Company, of 67 to 71 Park Place, New York City, who is visiting Chicago in the interests of his firm. Mr. Hart is also the publisher of Senator John A. Logan's new books, the first of which will appear in about ninety days.

MR. T. F. RANDOLPH, of the firm of Randolph & Co., fine wood engravers, 19 Park Place, New York, has been spending a few days in our city, and expresses himself much gratified with his visit. We are pleased to learn that he has disposed of his vaseline interest, which was never a paying investment, and that he intends in future to devote his entire energies to his legitimate business.

LOCAL ITEMS.

OSTRANDER & HUKE have just erected and furnished a large electrotype foundry in Nashville, Tenn.

SNIDER & HOOLE have recently furnished Willging & Chequett, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, with a complete outfit of bookbinders' machinery.

As an evidence of an improvement in business, Messrs. Hoe & Co. recently sold in one day one double cylinder and three small cylinder presses.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION at its last meeting, voted \$100 to aid the Wabash railroad strikers in their fight against the managers of that road.

THE Chicago City Directory for 1885 shows two hundred and thirty-two book and job offices, and two hundred and eighty-five newspapers.

THE A, B, C Railroad Guide of the United States and Canada, has been incorporated in Chicago, by Walter R. Meadowcroft, D. Dalziel and Mason B. Starling. Capital, \$100,000.

THE National Educational Publishing Co., has been incorporated in this city with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of publishing a monthly paper to be called the *National Educator*.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, have closed a contract with the new daily, the Chicago *Sun*, to furnish its supply of paper. The incorporators claim to start off with 50,000 circulation.

THE per capita tax of Chicago Typographical Union to the International Strike Fund Law, adopted at the New York Convention, amounts to \$282, which was ordered paid at the last meeting of the union.

THE Signal Printing Company has been organized in this city, for the purpose of publishing a weekly paper. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, Henry D. O'Brien, Alexander Flannigan and E. C. Rhoads.

THE printing and stationery firm of Geo. E. Marshall & Co., 144 Monroe street, recently gave their employés an excursion to South Park, furnishing the boat and all refreshments. A glorious day's recreation was enjoyed, which was supplemented with the knowledge that they were being paid for enjoying themselves, no deduction from the week's wages being made, and, what is better, it is the intention of

the firm to keep up the practice thus inaugurated from year to year. The idea is an excellent one, and we hope other employers will profit by their example.

By an arrangement made with the Public Library Board, members of Chicago Typographical Union can now enjoy all the privileges of the library, by presenting an application signed by the Secretary, and with the seal of the union affixed.

A. KLAUSE, 114 North Market street, has almost completed a web press for the *Sun* newspaper of this city, which will print twenty thousand four-page papers per hour. It is a beautiful, compact piece of mechanism, and reflects credit on its builder.

THE pressroom of Donohue & Henneberry, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, of which Mr. Robert Granger is foreman, has nineteen cylinders in operation. A new Campbell press capable of working a form 37x52 has recently been added.

THE L. H. Thomas Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling ink, blueing, mucilage, etc., has been organized in Chicago. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, L. H. Thomas, A. B. Flagg, E. S. Foote, J. J. Reed, P. W. Synott and J. P. Whitney.

THERE is nothing to report regarding the line-casting machine which is to take the place of the compositor, except that the first ordered machine is in Chicago, but for some unexplained reason cannot be seen. Probably it is because it cannot accomplish what has been claimed for it.

MR. GARRETT BURNS, for twenty years the superintendent of press-work with Rand, McNally & Co., has severed his connection with that firm, and is now associated with E. A. Blake, western representative of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. We wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

HUGHES & JOHNSON, general lithographers, 253 and 255 Kinzie street, have recently added to their establishment a No. 3 stop cylinder Scott lithographic press, which, they claim, gives a perfect register, and prints twelve hundred and sixty impressions per hour without strain or labor.

CHARLES AND JAMES BOND, old time job printers in Chicago, and for many years the valued aids of Howard, White & Co., have gone into business for themselves at 154 Washington street. It is almost needless to wish them success, as their fine workmanship and excellent personal character assures it.

JOHN H. JAMISON, ex-chairman of the *Herald* Chapel, died of consumption August 7. Wm. H. Birtwhistle, a pressman, from Houston, Texas, who came to this city to purchase a perfecting press for a new daily, to be started in Dallas, was stricken with paralysis upon his arrival, and died August 30. Both were buried by Typographical Union No. 16.

MR. JOSEPH N. WILSON, employed in Rand, McNally & Co's job-room, has applied for a patent on a new combined upper and lower case. The caps are nearly all on the right hand side of the lower case, while the figures are on the left, and a few of the least used lower case letters are provided for in the upper case. The boxes for the u, c, and some other letters, are smaller than in the ordinary case, and would save room in the frames made for them. Without going into a minute description of the invention, a diagram of which we expect to present in our October issue, from a brief inspection of the same, it appeared that a compositor could perform a great deal more work by the arrangements of the letters proposed by Mr. Wilson.

THE great trade and labor demonstration in honor of Labor's National Holiday, which occurred in this city on the 7th of September, was a very creditable affair, nearly ten thousand men, representing the various branches of industry, participating in the procession. The membership of Typographical Union No. 16, under the marshalship of Pres. McLaughlin, turned out seven hundred strong, and was one of its most attractive features. The principal offices in the city were represented by a distinctive banner, prominent among which was that of THE INLAND PRINTER, carried by young Sydney Anderson, of the J. M. W. Jones bookroom, while a full-fledged printing-office was in operation, from the press of which was distributed the *Labor Holiday*. There were also several wagons containing printers at work, immense

rolls of paper, well filled mail bags, etc., etc. The procession occupied one hour and twenty minutes in passing the Palmer House, and was the longest and most imposing demonstration of the kind ever seen in the West. The speakers were the Hon. Martin A. Foran, M.C., of Cleveland; Judge Prendergast, Gen. Beem, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. The printers had their full share of honors, Mark L. Crawford, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, being marshal, and A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, president of the day.

AMBERG'S CABINET LETTER FILE, manufactured by Cameron, Amberg & Co., 71 and 73 Lake street, has come to be recognized as an indispensable in every well regulated office, its special advantage being that any required document can be found *instantaneously*. We have one in use in our office, and can speak from experience. It is neat, compact, and a positive ornament, while its cost places it within the reach of almost any business man. We may mention in this connection that the Amberg "Peerless" file, that was the envy of so many sight-seers at the New Orleans and Chicago Expositions, where it was awarded the first premium, now adorns the offices of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, 169 and 171 Adams street.

A NOVEL DEVICE.—Ostrander & Huke have secured a simple device for running their Gordon presses, by which an impression is produced with each pressure of the foot, instead of requiring as heretofore, four similar efforts to accomplish this result. The work is also done without half the required labor, while the speed attained is double that obtained under the old attachment system. The mechanism is simplicity itself, and the first impulse that strikes the observer in seeing it in operation is, "why did not *I* think of this myself?" The improvement can be affixed in *one minute* by any person, by simply taking off the hook attached to the treadle connecting the crank shaft. To those printers who have not steam power it must prove especially valuable, and all such would do well to call and see it in operation, at 81 and 83 East Jackson street.

MR. THOS. BROWN, the senior partner of the well known firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, of this city, met with a sudden and shocking death at Putney, Vermont, on Thursday, September 3, by falling into a huge water wheel, in a paper mill, which he was examining. When rescued, it was found that his skull had been fractured, and that he had received other serious injuries, which proved fatal in a very few minutes after. His remains reached Chicago on Saturday evening, and funeral services were held at his late residence, 166 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon. The pall bearers were P. F. Pettibone, Jas. P. Kelly, Amos Pettibone, David Kennedy, Frank Pierce, and I. H. Williams. A large circle of mourning friends deplore his untimely end. He had many warm acquaintances in business circles, and was deservedly popular among his employés.

ON Friday, September 4, soon after hearing of the death of Thos. H. Brown, Jr., senior member of the firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, a meeting of the chapel was called, to which were invited all the other employés of the house. At this meeting a committee was appointed, representing all the departments, who were instructed to draft a memorial relating to the sad event. The committee reported the following minute, which was adopted. This memorial has been handsomely printed on a parchment, inclosed in a suitable case, and forwarded to Mrs. Thos. H. Brown. THE INLAND PRINTER was requested by the meeting to publish it.

Receiving news of the sudden, the tragic death of Thomas H. Brown, Jr., we, the employés of the house of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, were at once impelled to give some expression to our grief; wherefore, by this memorial, we seek to manifest the regard and esteem we, each of us, had for him in life—the reverence and affectionate memory we shall keep alive for him in death.

He stood in high rank in the world of commerce. His abilities and facility of resource were such that the men he knew amongst the busy places of trade acknowledged him as their peer, endowed with every quality that makes the successful merchant. The luster of his character shone with such brightness that his word was synonymous with the signed and sealed instrument of writing. His co-partners had that confidence and trust in him which alike he had for them—a combined force that nurtured and built with strength the house of which he was the head.

If we hesitate, as we do, with a feeling of delicacy, to speak of him as the loving husband, the idolizing father; not presuming to lift the veil which covers the sanctity of his home; we may, without fear, boldly speak of him in his relation to us as our employer. He was, to all about him, the wise counselor, the ready helper, the faith-

ful guide. Gentle in reproof, sincere in approbation, he stood to all, and for all, as a true friend—the just, yet kind, master. The many manifestations of his interest for those who served him will never be forgotten—his words and his deeds will live. With a lively sense of his virtues, we mourn for him, and say Farewell with words already sung:

"O early ripe! to thy abundant store
What could advancing age have added more."

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. EVELETH GRIFFITH, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, sends a handsome prospectus of an advertising project, the composition and press-work of which is almost perfection.

FROM the *Democrat* joboffice of Ottumwa, Iowa, comes a full sheet poster, which, considering the generally limited resources of a country office for turning out this class of work, is very neatly arranged and displayed.

A THREE-SHEET POSTER in green and red, from the press of the Ada (Ohio) *Record* reflects credit on the compositor who set it, but the colors in the top sheet, especially, could have been distributed to much better advantage.

FROM the press of Geo. S. Krouse, Culpepper, Virginia, we have received a very neatly printed pamphlet of fifty pages, containing the rules and regulations, schedule and premium list of the Piedmont Agricultural Society.

THE Star Printing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, L. M. Prouty & Co., proprietors, send a very effective, neatly designed and executed bill head and a business card. The presswork is also well worthy of commendation.

WELLS & RAFTER, the well known printers of Springfield, Massachusetts, send a novel design in a folding business card, with beveled gilt edges. It is almost needless to add, it is worthy of the firm and the reputation they have secured.

FROM Johnson Brothers, of San Antonio, Texas, comes a general assortment of commercial printing, consisting of business cards, circulars, pamphlets, invitations, letter and bill heads, etc., which proves that that city has at least one office capable of turning out *first-class* work.

J. W. SHEPHERD, of Brockport, New York, also sends a miscellaneous assortment, some of them in colors, which, coming from a so-called amateur, are creditable, to say the least, though we must condemn his habit of using nothing but ornamental lines in many of the title pages and circulars. The composition on his business card is passable, but there is certainly vast room for improvement in the arrangement of colors.

MERCER & Co., of Louisville, furnish a business card, worked in colors, which is in a great measure spoiled by the positive character of the tints (?) The line of Karnac caps, in which the name of the firm is set, appears very much out of place, as it belongs to a series in which it is intended that caps should only be used as initial letters. The vignette with border would appear to better advantage at the top than at the bottom of the card, though the design is not lacking in merit and ingenuity.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

WE are pleased to announce that since our last issue there has been a steady and perceptible improvement in business, more particularly, however, within the past two weeks. The feeling of encouragement prevailing, based on orders and inquiries, is encouraging in the extreme, and is but the harbinger of the good time coming. The following are the reports furnished by our representative firms:

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Business has materially improved.

BLOMGREN BROS.—Business rushing and prospects excellent.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY.—Trade and indications better.

COTRELL & CO.—Business steadily and satisfactorily improving.

OSTRANDER & HUKE.—Trade fair and steady. Have every reason to be satisfied with the outlook.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.—During the past ten days there has been a large increase in inquiries, and upon the whole the outlook is quite

encouraging. Have every reason to look forward to a good, healthy, legitimate fall trade.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Business excellent, and prospects all that could be desired.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—Decided change for the better during the past two weeks, with cheering prospects for permanent improvement.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.—Trade during the past month has been excellent, and is daily improving. Are going to adopt the interchangeable system.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING CO.—Trade during the past month may be ranked as "fair to middling." Prospects daily growing more encouraging.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Trade better and more active, but devoid of any sensational features. Material increase in inquiries, which denotes an active fall trade.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Satisfied with the outlook. Favorable change in business. Running full time and all hands employed, but hope for better prices soon.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.—Condition of trade comparatively about the same as at this time last year, though the volume of business doing exceeds the amount of last year, but prices are lower. The outlook for the future is favorable.

HOE & Co.—Business and sales excellent. More inquiries are coming in day by day. The New York house is very busy on orders for large presses. Outlook very encouraging. Just received order for large double web press for Boston *Globe*.

W. O. TYLER & Co.—There has been a decided improvement in business during the past month. Orders are coming in freely, and the outlook is, that trade has come to stay. The mills which they represent have orders to keep them busy up to January 1, 1886.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Business steadily improving. Sales during the past month have largely exceeded the amount of sales for the corresponding month of 1884. Inquiries increasing, and this is always a favorable sign. Work in printing-offices is "picking up," and, altogether, are quite satisfied with the outlook.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

AUGUSTA Typographical Union No. 41 has suspended.

THE New York *Herald* will appear in a new dress within a few weeks.

NEW YORK printers are moving for an amalgamation of the printing and bookbinding trade.

THE value of the newspapers in the United States with their outfits is placed at \$66,500,560.

A NEW UNION was organized at Reading, Pa., on Saturday evening, August 29, with sixty members.

IT is stated that the *Christian at Work* and the *Police Gazette*, are printed on the same press in New York.

PROSPECTS are good for the formation of pressmen's unions in Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Toledo and Memphis.

THE Mexican editors say they traveled in the United States fourteen thousand miles, at a cost of about \$75 per editor.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, provides and cares for a cemetery lot in which impecunious printers are buried.

MR. GEORGE SCHENCK of Typographical Union No. 2, is prominently mentioned for the position of United States Marshal in Philadelphia.

IF you want to know how to edit a newspaper, ask the first man you meet; that is, if he never had any experience about a sanctum.—*Whitehall Times*.

A PAPER MILL is soon to be built at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, California. It has excellent water power, and immense grain fields will supply straw at a nominal cost.

IT is stated there are between thirty and forty Spanish compositors in New York City, twenty of whom are foreigners who set Spanish in the same way that many compositors set Latin or Greek, that is without

a knowledge of the language. Only six of the entire number, however, can begin and finish a job, and they are employed all the year round.

TORONTO UNION, No. 91, is the first union reported as having complied with the provisions of the new strike law. The twenty five cents per capita has been set aside for that fund without a dissenting voice.

LEONARD D. SALE, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, has just been appointed Librarian of the Patent Bureau. He is Spanish and French creole by descent, and was born in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia.

A COMPOSITOR who died in the city of Mexico a short time ago, was one-armed, but very expert, and held his stick in the stump of his left arm. Years ago he had a trial of speed with another printer, and, losing in the race, became enraged, and had his left hand cut off.

AMONG the Grant memorial publications, one of the best that has come under notice is a broken column and pedestal made with brass rules, by Charles P. Cornell, job printer, for the Auburn *Dispatch*. The design and its execution show marked taste and skill.—*Buffalo Express*.

IT is stated on what we have reason to believe is reliable authority that N. Lyman's Sons, of the Buffalo Typefoundry intend shortly to adopt the new system of type bodies, and are even now prepared to receive orders, for the same, provided they are large enough to pay for the expense.

MR. JAMES M. DUNCAN, President of Typographical Union No. 6, has been appointed by his honor the mayor as one of a committee of distinguished citizens to consider ways and means for raising the quota to be subscribed by the citizens of New York, for the purpose of erecting a national monument to the memory of General Grant.

ANOTHER correspondent, writing from Halifax, England, under date of August 12, writes: "Inclosed find subscription for self and fellow printer. Several of our craftsmen to whom I have shown THE INLAND PRINTER were apparently surprised that such a magazine had not aroused the ambition of our English printers to equal it."

JOHN GARFIELD of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, one of the oldest printers in that section, died recently at the age of seventy years. His connection with the printing business had lasted more than fifty years, from 1833 to 1885. He was the founder of the Fitchburg Sentinel, which he started in 1838, and had been at various times proprietor of offices in this state and New Hampshire. He leaves an honorable record.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL in New York which, however, can more appropriately be styled a hand-bill, and a very ugly one at that, advertises to print 5,000 good circulars for \$1.75; 1,000 bristol board cards for \$1.50, and 5,000 good bill heads for \$3.00. We suppose its proprietor wants to make hay while the sun shines—until the sheriff takes possession. No name is published, as we suppose its owner would be ashamed to see it in print.

A WRITER speaks of the pluck shown by the late W. S. Gilman, of Houlton, in his early career. He hauled a printing-press from Bangor down to Presque Isle on a bobsled, and there started the first newspaper in Aroostook county. The settlement was literally in the wilderness, and his newspaper territory was a scarcely broken forest. In this forbidding field he built up a successful business, and he accumulated a handsome fortune without going outside of the county.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal*.

PETERSON & WOLF of Milwaukee, are sending out circulars announcing their desire to furnish the craft with their Combination Composing Rule, attached to the top of which is a bodkin and pair of tweezers, which it is claimed are shut up out of the way, and do not interfere with the use of the rule. Though the utility of, and necessity for this singular invention is exceedingly doubtful, the marvelous confidence of Messrs. Peterson & Wolf, in the present depressed condition of the trade, is a hopeful sign.

MR. GEORGE W. PARSONS, an old-time Gloucester printer, now compositior on the Salem, Mass., *Daily News*, has gone with his wife on a six weeks' vacation trip in Maine. Mr. Parsons is probably the oldest printer in Essex county actively at work. He has followed his trade fifty-six years without an intermission, his age being over seventy. During the past year he has been at his ease, the *News* says, early every

morning, not having been absent once, and in the five years he has filled his present position he has lost only half a day on account of sickness. In appearance Mr. Parsons does not look to be over fifty years, and he is more active and enjoys better health than hundreds of men of that age.—*Boycotter*.

THE following named gentlemen have formed themselves into a company to be called the Union Publishing Company of Los Angeles, and have filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk: William M. Hawkins, Homer C. Brown, George Bentley, Norman M. Entler, and J. Syl. Sullivan. The purposes for which it is formed are, the publication of the *Evening Union*, devoted to the interest of the working classes, the publishing of daily and general news, the dissemination of useful knowledge, the execution of all manner of jobwork, and the performance of all business usually done in a newspaper office.

THE RECORD BEATEN.—At a recent picnic given by the Los Angeles Typographical Union, a typesetting contest took place, the following account of which is taken from the *Evening Union* of that city: "A little after 3 o'clock the floor of the pavilion was cleared for the typesetting contest. It was arranged by the committee that the type should be minion, the time for work one-half hour and both contestants start together. Uncle Josh Talbot was appointed judge and James Henderson measurer. Time was called and the first stickful was dumped by Mr. Fullman a few seconds ahead of his opponent. Two-and-one-half stickfuls was the amount set, and Mr. Henderson declared the following result: Fullman, 1,160 ems; Hibbert, 1,106 ems. This puts the record of McCann, of New York, in the shade. Much interest was manifested in this contest. The proof was not read until this morning at the *Union*, when it was found that Mr. Fullman had twenty errors and his opponent four, and consequently Mr. Fullman lost the prize."

FOREIGN.

THE Melbourne Printers' Library now contains over two thousand volumes.

A NEW evening paper, entitled the *Daily News*, will shortly be started in Melbourne.

THERE is talk at Vienna, of creating a professional school of foremen of printing establishments, to supply a needed want.

AT a recent sale by auction, a series of the London *Gazette* numbered from 1 to 3,508, and dating from 1669 to 1699, sold for \$650.

PERSIA has now her first periodical, the semi-monthly *Echo de Perse*, published at Teheran. The enterprise is said to be patronized by the Shah.

AN old wooden hand press, constructed three hundred years ago, is still in use in the printing and lithographic establishment of Robling, at Eschwege, in Hesse.

OFFICIAL RETURNS show that two hundred and two printers emigrated from the United Kingdom last year, as compared with two hundred and twenty-four in 1883, and one hundred and six in 1882. Of these one hundred and thirty-eight went to Australia, forty-six to the United States, and seven to Canada.

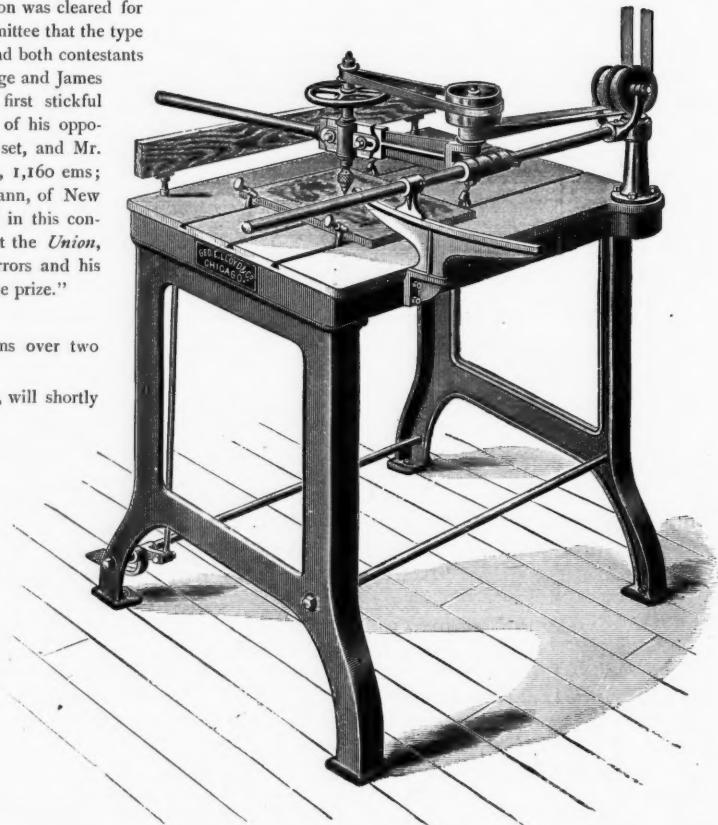
THE new industrial law in Austria prohibits the employment of women on night-work. In consequence, the newspaper offices have been obliged to give notice to all their paper-counters, who are mostly women who have grown old in their situations, and unfit to learn other trades.

THE Printer's Apprentice School at Vienna has completed its eleventh year. During the past twelve months a branch school was established in consequence of the great extension of the town and suburbs of Vienna, and if the managing committee of the Masters' Union, with its most active and competent president, Herr Friedrich Jasper, succeeds in making it obligatory on all Viennese apprentices to attend the school, there will be two more branch schools established in

different quarters of the town. As it is, the number of apprentices has risen from 175 to 254, and if the attendance were obligatory the number would be doubled. At the prize-giving and breaking-up festival on the 12th ult. an exhibition of apprentices' work was held for the first time, and it proved to be interesting and successful.—*Printers Register, London*.

NEW ROUTING MACHINE.

The accompanying cut illustrates an improved Routing Machine, built to run at a high rate of speed, for doing fine, close work, such as routing wood cuts, electrotypes, zinc and brass plates for wood printing, bookbinders' dies, etc. This machine is substantially mounted on legs with stay rods, new device for transmitting power through the belt to the machine. Steel spindle, ground perfectly true, running in self-oiling, adjustable bearings; chuck for holding tools all sizes; new arrangement for raising and lowering the tool. Arm rest for lifting the tool off of work; has spring adjustment and is operated by the foot.



In the last few months several of these machines have been placed with large concerns, who have given fine testimonials, which are printed in new catalogue (sent to any address), showing all the latest and most improved electrotype and stereotype machinery, also folding machines. For further information, address the manufacturers, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

AMONG the twenty large trade guilds in Germany which have been proposed to the Federal Council for participating in the Workmen's Insurance are the printers' guilds, with 1,580 undertakings and 38,482 workmen; the papermakers' guilds, with 1,149 undertakings and 42,842 workmen; and the guilds of trades using paper, with 1,241 undertakings and 41,808 workmen. These figures afford marked evidence of the favor with which trade organizations are regarded in the Fatherland.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GUM FOR BACKING LABELS.—Mix pure dextrine with boiling water until it assumes the consistency of ordinary mucilage. Apply with a full, evenly made camel's hair brush. The paper should not be too thin or unsized.

THE following preservative of rollers when not in use is often applied: Corrosive sublimate, 1 drachm; fine table salt, 2 oz.; put together in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of soft water. It is allowed to stand 24 hours, and is to be well shaken before using. Sponge the rollers with the mixture after washing.

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

NICKEL-PLATED stereotypes are largely used in Germany, and it is claimed that they will outlast ten common stereos. It is also said that German typefounders are nickel-plating their copper matrices, as thereby a better result is obtained, while the matrix is rendered much more durable. The copper is plated before it is punched.

ALEXANDER BALFOUR, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been awarded the contract for furnishing 450,000 pounds of distinctive paper to the treasury department, upon which to print internal revenue stamps. The paper will be counted and packed by thirty men, under the direction of J. H. Lichliter, from the office of the commissioner of internal revenue.

COLONEL RICHARD MARSH HOE, the inventor of the celebrated Hoe printing-presses, although seventy-five years of age, attends daily to the business affairs of his great establishment in New York City. He is possessed of a very jovial disposition, and is accustomed to walk through the long aisles of his workshops whistling the latest popular operatic airs and chatting pleasantly to his employés, many of whom have spent the best years of their lives in his service.

SPECIMEN CALENDAR FOR 1886.

FURNISHED BY A. ZEESE & CO., ELECTROTYPEERS, CHICAGO.

1886											
JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	29
31							29	30	31		
1886											
JULY		AUG.		SEP.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31					29	30	31		

NEW ENGRAVING MACHINE.

An invention, likely to be of a great practical utility, has been made by an Englishman, in the shape of an engraving machine, in which the delicate agency of electricity has been introduced into the mechanism with great success. It is chiefly intended for decorative engraving upon metal work, and is capable of producing highly finished results with a celerity in which manual work is completely outdistanced. The word or design to be engraved is first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or a stereotype plate. Over this is passed in parallel lines an arm of the machine, to which is attached a fine protected platinum point. The motion of the arm is responded to by that of a table, which carries the metal to be inscribed or decorated beneath the point of the engraver. The type or stereotype plate, by raising the platinum point, puts into circuit a current of electricity, which, acting upon an electro-magnet, raises or depresses the graver, and produces an enlarged or reduced copy of the types, upon the metal on the table, with perfect accuracy. Complicated patterns, which would involve lengthened hand labor, can be produced by the agency of the machine in a brief period, and at trifling cost.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on Sunday morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16. There has been an average of two tourists a day for a week. "Boiler" plates are being used very freely on the only daily.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. There is a rumor that an afternoon paper is shortly to be started.

Brooklyn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on evening and weekly papers, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Supply of printers equal to demand.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Seeking is very brisk in Cheyenne. No difficulty.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, somewhat dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, \$12 to \$13. No inducements to come here. Several printers here from Sandusky, Ohio, out on strike on the *Register* of that place. Leading joboffices here gave notice recently, that hereafter they would pay but \$12 per week, and advised men to accept it on the ground that the firms had been advertising for printers at that figure, and could readily fill their offices if the men quit, and the reduction was quietly accepted. But few job printers belong to the union, hence the cut.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Plenty of printers here. No difficulty.

Council Bluffs.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No difficulty. New evening paper started here last week.

Dayton.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Some of our members are idle, with but poor prospects ahead. No difficulty.

Des Moines.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Plenty of printers here just now. No difficulty. The *Hawkeye Blade* just started as a morning paper, with six cases.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Skip Detroit by all means. No difficulty, but a large surplus of printers.

Erie.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50 to \$15. More subs than regulars. There is a difficulty here on account of employing an ex-treasurer of this union, who is defaulter.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. No difficulty, but enough of printers here already.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Too many printers here already. No difficulty.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade very dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job

printers, per week, \$13. Two men here already for every situation. Nothing doing in the book and job offices, and the papers are running small forces.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. There are a number of printers here out of employment.

Hartford.—State of trade, medium; prospects, nothing extra; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Subbing is fair, but too many in town to all get it.

Houston.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, nothing in sight; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. As the only daily A.M. paper is lately "ratted," keep away from this place. There is an out and out lockout on the part of the proprietors.

Halifax.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job, book and paper hands, \$9 per week. Plenty of hands to supply the demand. No room for strangers.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Keep away.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, poor; prospects, nothing in sight; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Do not come this way. More men than work.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Stay away from Joliet, for though there is no difficulty, subs are numerous.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; prices for composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.00. Subs are in demand; if en route, call and present your card. No difficulty existing.

La Fayette.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There are six or eight idle resident printers.

Leadville.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$26. Plenty printers here already for the work to be done.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business still continues good.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Enough of printers here already. The *Express* matter has not yet been settled.

Louisville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects are improving; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. The old, old story, "dull, not enough work for those here," is about played out. No one needs it. Lockout in the *Evening Wisconsin* eighteen months today, September 3.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Don't come here. Rumor of a new evening paper carries no truth. A number who have been waiting for such a scheme to materialize have pulled out disgusted.

Mobile.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Stay away; demand fully supplied.

Montreal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than last report; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. No difficulty, but fully supplied.

Newark.—State of trade, middling; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 to 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. More printers here than work.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. More men here now than we want.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, and printers passing through generally find plenty to do.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, tolerably good; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Our union is in a good healthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that there is some kicking among the "tourists."

Ottumwa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, \$10.50 to \$12 per week; bookwork, \$12 per week; job printers, \$12 to \$15 per week. Subs might catch on to a few days work.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Stay away. Still fighting rat papers and their sympathizers.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The supply of printers is equal to the demand, although anyone passing through can always get a day's work.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, not as good as at last report; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. No difficulty, but there are too many printers in Portland already. Two of the daily papers run plates in violation of the expressed wishes of the union.

Quincy.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 33 1/3 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 1/3 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work dull, and plenty of men to do it.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Plenty of printers in town at present.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We are revising the constitution and by-laws, and things are looking bright for the union. There is no difficulty, but there are more men here already than there is work for.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There has been a strike here for some time past on two papers, so keep away.

Seattle.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Enough of resident subs to fill demand.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$16. Printers seeking employment need not strike here at present.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. No more printers needed.

Springfield.—State of trade, poor; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 33 1/3 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Stay away for at least another month.

St. Joe, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, first-class; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27 1/2 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.00. The *Evening News* is still conducted as an unfair office. Fasset's joboffice, which was sold out under chattel mortgage today (Sept. 7), was bought by L. Hardman, foreman of the Steam Printing Company, of this city, who will open it up at once. It will be thoroughly union.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, slightly improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty, but we advise printers to buy good walking shoes before coming here.

St. Paul.—State of trade, newspapers fair; book and jobwork, very dull; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. St. Paul is full to overflowing with printers.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, \$13 to \$15, per week; job printers, per week, \$13 to \$18. The difficulty has been settled as to difference between week and piece work on morning papers, and everything is running smoothly.

Toledo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 1/3 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 1/3 cents; job printers, \$15 per week. We are boycotting the *Democrat* and *Saturday American* because they are unfair offices. Plenty of sub in this city.

Topeka.—State of trade, slight improvement; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 35 cents or \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15. Both morning papers are controlled by the Printers' Protective Association, and there is nothing to promise permanent work.

Troy.—State of trade, better; prospects, business will steadily improve; composition on morning papers, 37 1/2 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork and job printers, \$16 per week. No difficulty.

Washington.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Keep away from this section.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 1/3 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The number of printers here is equal to the demand.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. No room for more printers here at present.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, medium; prospects, so-so; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. There is no difficulty except that the supply of printers is equal to the demand.

Youngstown.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better times expected; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Plenty of subs, also plenty of printers.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE.—Is located in a city of eighteen thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Santa Clara county, having the State Normal School, three universities, several public schools and churches, four banks, and in a rich, growing section of California. The bindery has a very complete outfit, has been established three years, has a fair trade, which can be largely increased, and but one more small establishment of the kind in town. Will be sold for \$2,500. A fine opening for a live man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address, McNEIL BROS., San José, California.

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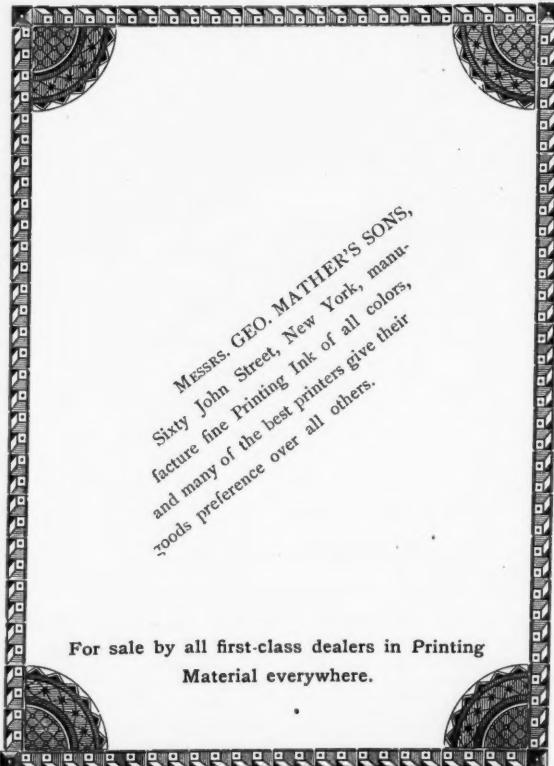
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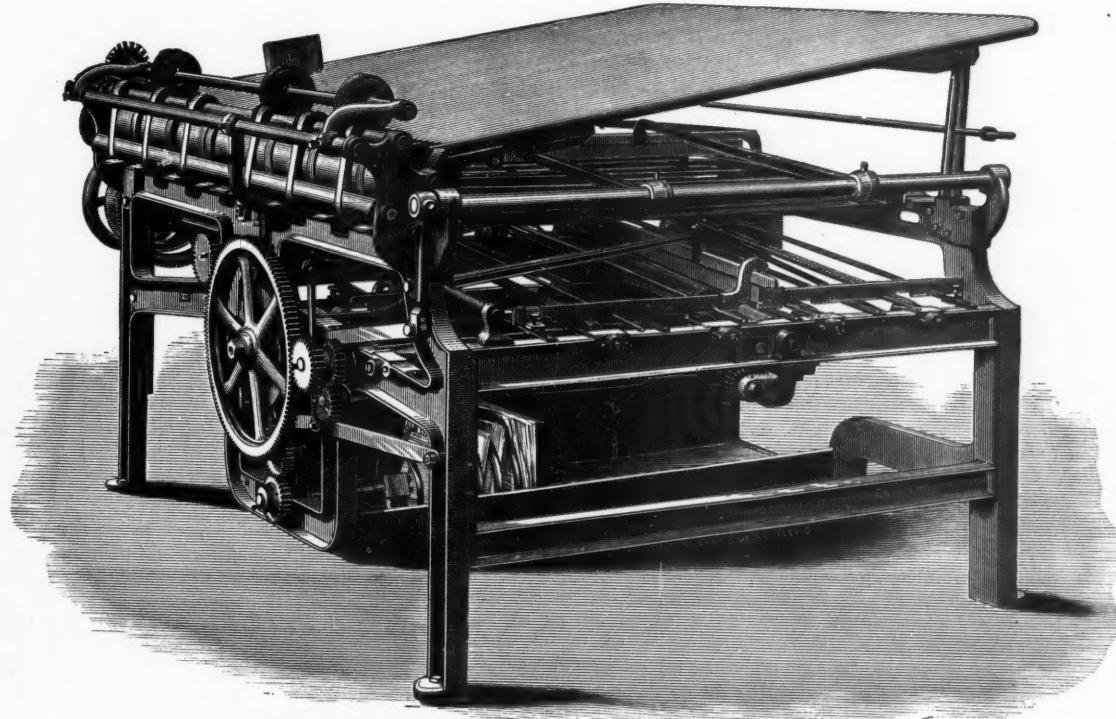
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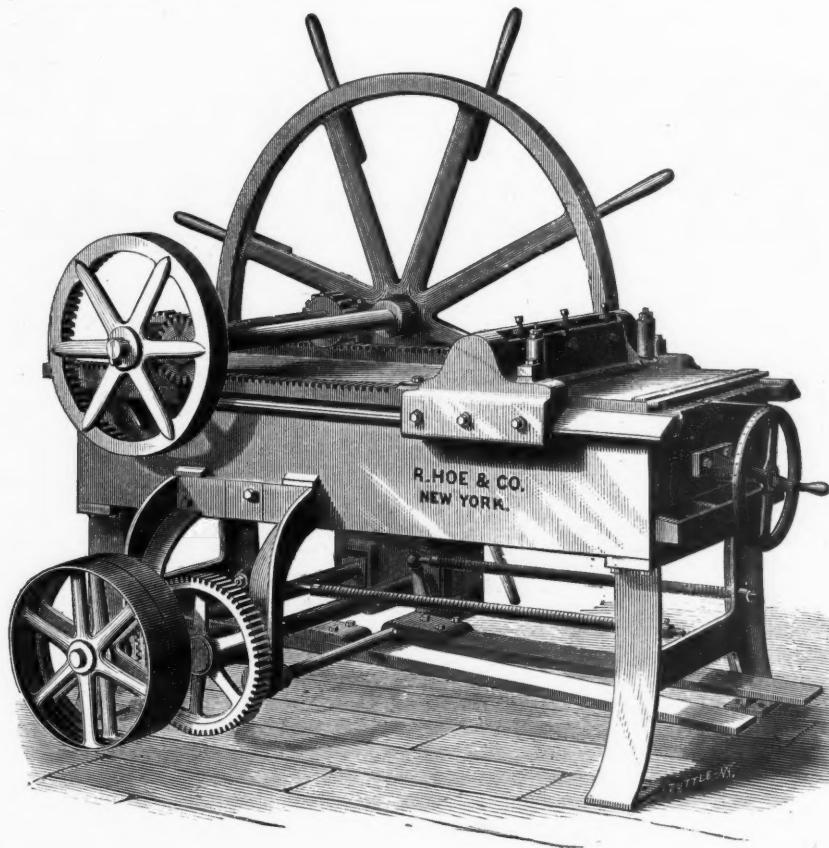
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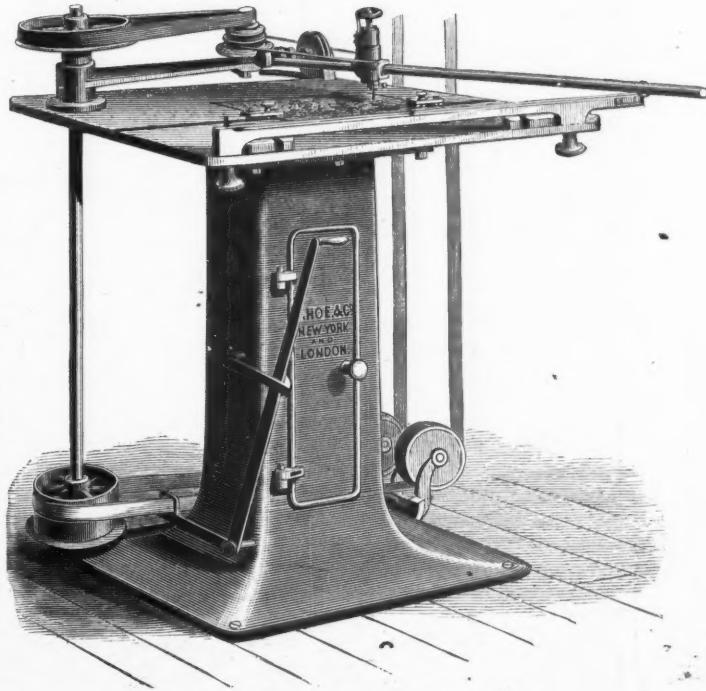


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